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Agrahayana 23, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Ninth Session

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Friday, December 14, 1973/ Agrahayana 23, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रश्न संख्या 483 । अध्यक्ष महोदय हम जिन मंत्रियों के नाम से प्रश्न देते हैं उन मंत्रियों द्वारा जवाब दिये जाने के बजाय या उनको भेजे जाने के बजाय दूसरे मंत्रियों को तथा उन सवालों को भेज दिया जाता है । हमें जानकारी मिली है कि वित्त मंत्रालय ने उद्योग मंत्री के पास इनको भेजा, उद्योग मंत्री ने इनको व्यापार मंत्री के पास भेजा । कोई इसके बारे में नियम बनेगा ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He has to put the Question.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I know that.

कौन इस विषय के लिए जिम्मेदार है, इसका कोई निर्णय होगा या नहीं ? उद्योग मंत्री कहां हैं, वित्त मंत्री कहां हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: If they go to a wrong Ministry. . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have got numerous letters written by the Minister of Industrial Development. How is it that this matter goes to the Ministry of Commerce? I can't understand this.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप इसको एक दफा रूल्ज कमेटी में दे दीजिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: Not a bad Minister; he will satisfy you.

Coca Cola Export Corporation

*483. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state who was the officer responsible for doubling the Coca Cola Export Corporation's Annual A.U. Licence from Rs. 96,000 to 1,92,000 in 1964?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): During 1963-64 the licences for raw materials granted to Coca Cola Export Corporation were for Rs. 1,33,000 and the same value licence was issued to the firm during 1964-65. The Actual Users import licence Was not doubled in 1964.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय ने ईसा के साल और वित्तीय साल, इसका थोड़ा सा खेल करके दिखाया है । क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि 1958 में जब आपने इनको पहले इजाजत दी तब आपने चार बाटलिंग प्लांटस के लिए इनको इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस दिया था और अब 22 बाटलिंग प्लांट हो गए हैं ? उद्योग मंत्री साहब का यह जो वाक्य है इसके बारे में मेरा पहला प्रश्न है । ओझा साहब कहते हैं :

"These bottling plants can be switched on to any other drinks, leave alone Coca Cola. We have made it very clear while licence for this plant was given to this company that we do not guarantee that they will be supplied with concentrate. It is not our worry. This condition is put in the letter of intent and also in the licence that the Government is not at all committed to providing them with any foreign exchange or supply of concentrate."

ऐसी हालत में पिछले साढ़े चार वर्षों में क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि कोका कोला कम्पनी को तकरीबन 73 लाख रुपये का इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस दिया गया है, एक्चूअल यूजर या एक्सपोर्ट प्रोमोशन ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The question obviously is about 1964. The hon. Member was saying that probably I was trying to confuse the calender year and the financial year. To clarify his doubt, I can point out that in April 1963—March 1964 the annual licence issued to the Coca Cola Company was Rs. 1,33,000; in April 1964-March 1965, it was again Rs. 1,33,000....

श्री मधु लिमये : 1958 में क्या था ? 1963–64 में क्या था.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जैसे आप जबरदस्त हमला करते हैं वैसे ही आपको जवाब लेने के लिए भी तैयार रहना चाहिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं डरने वाला नहीं, लेकिन इनके पीछे बहुत बड़ी शक्ति काम करती है, हम असहाय आदमी हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी कम नहीं हैं ।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I am trying to answer the first part of the question, so that the confusion may be removed. In April 1963-March 1964 it was Rs. 1,33,000. In 1964-65 again it was Rs. 1,33,000. In 1965-66 also it was Rs. 1,33,000. So, there cannot be any confusion between financial year and calendar year. If all these three years are taken together, there is no disparity. The A.U. licence was increased only after devaluation. The hon. Member has correctly pointed out—I agree with that—that in the letter of intent given to the bottling plant, it has been made clear that we are not committed to give them foreign exchange. But that has no relavance to this question.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तीन बार यह सवाल इस हाउस में आया है एक दफा आए, दो दफा आए । आप हर बार ले आते हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सभी कम्पनियों के बारे में सरकार का आदेश रहता है कि इम्पोर्ट कंटेंट घटाते चले जाओ । यह सरकारी नीति है । लेकिन कोका कोला के बारे में आप बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं । मैंने कहा है कि पिछले साढ़े चार साल में 73 लाख हो गया है । अगर विदेशी ब्रांड नेम के बिना ये 22 बाटलिंग प्लांट अपना माल नहीं बेच सकते तो क्या मंत्री महोदय अब यह घोषणा करने जा रहे हैं कि सभी देशी कम्पनियों को जो देशी ब्रांड का इस्तेमाल करती हैं उनको ये लोग बरखास्त करेंगे ? मेरा बहुत ही सीधा और स्पष्ट सवाल है । अगर सरकार की यह नीति नहीं है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जैसे ओझा साहब ने कहा था आप इन को जो इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस देते हैं वह किस साल बन्द करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The information provided by the hon. Member is incorrect because the imports of Coca Cola during the past four years are not going up and they are actually getting reduced, at least marginally. In 1969, it was Rs. 18.47 lakhs and in 1970 it was Rs. 17.71 lakhs.

श्री मधु लिमये : बेस ईयर 1958 है उनका आंकड़ा सदन के सामने रखें और पिछले आठ चार साल की फिगर दे दें। यह कनफ्यूज क्यों कर रहे हैं।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: There was no reference to 1958. I hope the hon. Member will not insist that I should go and dig up history and archaeology.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह क्या तरीका है ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This company is looting the country with the help of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request that the hon. Minister should confine himself to 1964? He is going beyond that.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनकम का सवाल है। आप भी इस तरह तरफदार के फकीर न बनिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ऐसे मत कहा कीजिये, मैं इस को बर्दाश्त नहीं करूंगा। I strongly object to it.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं भी बर्दाश्त नहीं करूंगा।

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is going out of the text and is completely irrelevant and then he also tries to cow down the Chair.

आप बैठिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बैठने वाला नहीं हूं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, माफ कीजियेगा इस में आप को गुस्सा होने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। आप को हमारी मदद करनी चाहिये। मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलाइये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो बात गलत कहें उसमें भी मदद करूं यह कैसे हो सकता है। मैं अलाऊ नहीं कर रहा हूं।

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं अलाऊ कर रहे हैं तो गाड़ी आगे नहीं चलेगी।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order, Sir.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. There can be no point of order during Question-Hour.

Mr. Lakkappa, will you please sit down or not?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of submission, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please sit down?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My submission is: the hon. Minister is giving comparative figures, not once but several times and whenever there is the question of comparison and proportionate figures are there, naturally, he should quote the base figure first. Unless that base figure is given, there can be no proper comparison.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not for you, it is for the Member who has put the question, to get the clarification.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. Minister is trying to mislead and confuse the House. He should give the base figure first.

MR. SPEAKER: It is in your own interest I say: how can the reporter take down your observations when more than one Member is speaking. After all, there should be some system of putting supplementaries. Only the hon. Member whom I call should speak and not any other person.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल प्रश्न पढ़ूंगा और अगर मेरा प्रश्न इर्रेलीवेंट है तो आप उस को नियम बाह्य कर दीजियेगा । प्रश्न इस प्रकार है :

"Will the Minister of Commerce (It should be the Minister of Finance) be pleased to state who was the officer responsible for doubling the Coca Cola Export Corporation's Annual A.U. Licence from Rs. 96,000 to 1,92,000 in 1964?"

मैं यह पूछ रहा हूं कि डबलिंग किस फ़िगर का है ? 1958 की जो ओरिजिनल फ़िगर है क्या उस का डबलिंग हुआ है ? यह कहते हैं कि 1964 में नहीं हुआ । तो 1963 में हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग कुछ फैसला कर के आये हैं कि जब वह बोलेंगे तो आप को भी बोलना है ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am not interfering. I am asking you. You are allowing three supplementaries.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग रात को, मेरा खयाल है, बड़ी मुश्किल से सोते होंगे । सुबह होते ही शूरू हो जाते हैं । मैं तो 8 बजे आता हूं और रात में साढ़े 8 बजे जाता हूं और रात को होश नहीं आता कहां पड़ा हूं, और आप सो भी नहीं सकते, यही सोचते होंगे कि कब हाउस मिले और शोर मचायें । क्या बात है । Will you please sit down? Mr. Lakkappa, will you please hear me? The point is this. There is no third supplementary. He is asking for a clarification. It is the Speaker who is speaking and not the Member. Will you please note it now? The question is this. It is not doubling within one year. If he has said upto 1964, it does not mean 1964 only

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The question was this: "Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state who was the officer responsible for doubling the Coca Cola Export Corporation's Annual AU Licence from Rs. 96,000 to Rs. 1,92,000 in 1964?" I am prepared for the figures upto 1966. Then the hon. Member asked about the last four years. I am prepared for that. If he asks for 1958, then, I will have to check up.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बेस ईयर इन को मालूम नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER: He has very frankly said that he is giving figures since the last 4 years. If you want from 1958 on wards, he can lay it on the Table of the House. What else can he say about it?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He has come with the figures. He has got it. He is concealing it.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not here to look into everybody's paper. I am just to be led by what you say or what he says.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: May I know from the hon. Minister....

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है, ऐसे ही चलता है तो चलने दीजिये ?

MR. SPEAKER: If you want from 1958, he will bring it before the House.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister, in 1958 how many plants were working and now what is the position? How many plants are working and what is the percentage of import againt sales? .. (*Interruption*) I am asking: What is the percentage of import you are allowing against sales? How many plants were there? Now how many plants are working, bottling plants?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: There were originally four bottling plants. Now there are 22 bottling plants.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Only 22?

MR. SPEAKER: What is wrong with you? Why don't you listen? All the time you go on interrupting. He is too near me and he is interrupting me too from listening. He is suggesting that I should shift my chair somewhere. I would leave it to the House whom to shift.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I am not in a position to give figures about sales turn-over.

But, I can tell about their bottling performance. Last year, that is, in 1972, it was 717 million bottles. Upto 1971, they had import entitlement of 20 per cent according to their exports.

After 1-4-1971, that has been reduced to 4.5 per cent.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me know the reason why all of them are putting the questions to you everytime?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The reason may be that I do not myself drink Coca Cola!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether or not it is a fact that the *ad hoc* licence granted during the year 1971-72 was valued at Rs. 7 lakhs for Gold Spot.

MR. SPEAKER: How is it concerned with the Coca Cola Corporation?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Absolutely. As regards Coca Cola Exports Corporation I shall substantiate what Shri Limaye just now has said, namely, that in 1972, an *ad hoc* licence for over Rs. 7 lakhs was issued to the Coca Cola concerns whilst, for 1972-73, that is, the next year, it was fore more than double this figure, namely, Rs. 16,00,000. If that is so, what are the reasons therefor? Whether it is also a fact that Coca Cola Export Corporation is allowed to remit 80 per cent of the value of its exports which does not include Coca Cola only but also traditional items like tea, coffee, cashew etc., etc. If so, the reasons therefor?

MR. SPEAKER: The question put should have strict relevancy. He asked: will the Minister be pleased to state who was the officer responsible for doubling? Now you are going round and round broadening your circle.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: He has not replied his question. The question was: who was the officer responsible? He has not named the Officer.

MR. SPEAKER: You will please sit down. The other hon. Member is rather behaving in a very interesting manner. How to handle him?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I obeyed you and then I assert my rights.

MR. SPEAKER: I am asking the Minister to answer if the question is relevant. The question asked is: who was the officer responsible for this? But, that part of the question is not there. It has gone too much wider in scope.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The question asked was: who was the officer responsible for doubling. There was no doubling the year previous, this year or the next year.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब आप को 158 के आंकड़े का पता नहीं है, तो फिर आप कैसे पता लगायेंगे कि दोगुना हुआ है या नहीं ? मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि डबलिंग नहीं हुआ है, जब कि मैं कहता हूं कि हुआ है । 1958 का फिगर क्या है ? मैं निर्णय नहीं करना चाहता हूं । आप फैसला कीजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: He said that since the last four years, it has not been doubled.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि 1958 का आंकड़ा क्या है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Did you mention 1954 or 1964 in your question? If it is 1964, then how to get out of it?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He mentioned the figure of Rs. 1.92 lakhs. That means there was an increase by Rs. 92,000.

MR. SPEAKER: That question is not within the scope of this question. I am sorry that is outside the scope of the question.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Sir, I have got a submission to make. The basic fact, as required by Shri Limaye, has not come out. He mentioned the earlier years. But, Shri Limaye wanted for 1958. Therefore, I suggest that the Minister may collect the facts and then reply. We can postpone this question to a later date.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस प्रश्न को अतारांकित कर दीजिए, लेकिन 1958 का आंकड़ा आना चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: There is a little vagueness in this question.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: There is no mention about 1958. I do not know which base year the hon. Member has got in mind. We do not want to hide any fact.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या उन को मूल वर्ष का आंकड़ा मालूम नहीं है ? Is he taking us for a ride?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Questions should be allowed to be asked on this.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: We do not want to hide anything.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That particular question can be answered by the hon. Minister later. But we are entitled to ask some questions on this. Please allow us to proceed with our supplementaries.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Let me make it clear that we do not want to hide any figure of any year. In fact, if it was asked about 1958, I would have given the information. Again I assure the House that I can give the figure if notice is given.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is a little misleading or is not very clear in the sense that he wanted the information from the base year of 1958 onwards. You can give it later.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I have no hesitation in giving it; I will give it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He very nicely evaded my question. I gave specific figures: 1971-72 Rs. 7 lakhs and 1972-73 Rs. 16 lakhs. Great love for coca cola! They want to hide it.

MR. SPEAKER: That conclusion is unwarranted.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Although the exact idea about doubling might not be given with reference to particular years, it is quite obvious that there has been a steep increase in the grant of AU licence to the Coca Cola Corporation. Does Government propose to force Indian participation in this?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is non-priority sector.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: As far as the recommendation of the Balachandran Committee is concerned, we have gone into the problem. This Coca Cola Export Corporation is supplying concentrates to Indian bottling plants and there are certain proprietary ingredients. But we have been insistently asking the local bottling plants

for further import replenishment so that short of the progrientary ingredients, every other item may be replaced. The propriety ingredients, as anybody can obviously understand, are a trade secrst of the company.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The question was about Indian participation in the company.

AN HON. MEMBER: Let them get out.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That is all right. In the meanwhile, what about Indian participation?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: This may be a suggestion. I may make it clear that the 22 bottling plants are wholly Indian-owned. . .

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Let me complete my answer.

MR. SPEAKER: I would ask you to discuss this question once for all in a regular discussion. Everytime you bring up the same question in one form or other and take a lot of time. In the case of such questions, I would advise some of my friends on the right side that sometimes. . .

AN HON. MEMBER: They are on the wrong side.

MR. SPEAKER: I mean the right direction; whether they are right or wrong, it is not for me to say. I hope you will not take it in any other light. But I think in the case of such questions, the department should not give you just the information which may put you in a difficult position. The department must not just get out of it by giving simply some information and then the poor Minister has to go on defending everything. You must get full information. When there was a question of doubling, it necessarily means doubling from which period. Please ask your department not to put you in difficult situations.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): I would like to say only one thing. We are fully prepared. If you kindly allow a full-fledged discussion of the matter in the House, we will come out with all the information we have in our Ministry and in other Ministries concerned with this. We have not suppressed any facts whatsoever.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What about the answer to my question.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I only said we have not suppressed anything. We will be glad to provide any information. Let a full-fledged discussion take place.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mishra, you are asking a question which is a little bigger than the Minister. Next question.

International Monetary Fund's Conference at Nairobi

*484. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the progress achieved in resolving the issue raised at Fund-Bank at Nairobi in September, 1973 of linking up Special Drawing Rights with aid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The Committee of 20, which is concerned with the International Monetary Reform, has not met subsequent to the Annual Meeting of the International Monetary Fund held at Nairobi in September 1973. There was, thus, no further progress on the proposal to establish a link between Special Drawing Rights and Development Finance. The link has received the unanimous support of all the developing countries and a majority of the developed countries and was found technically sound and feasible. The proposal is, thus ripe for a political decision. In the forthcoming meetings of the Committee of 20 and their Deputies, India would strive to maintain the unity of the developing countries and would vigorously pursue efforts to secure the acceptance of the link

as an essential element of international monetary reform.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the hon. Minister let me know what sort of attitude the 10 developed countries have taken to link the SDR with aid, and whether the Government are thinking in terms of the reserve funds —we have accumulate something like Rs. 300 crores with the east European countries—for which we do not get consumer goods but we can only get capital goods like equipment and machinery?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As far as the first question is concerned, about the attitude that the 10 developed countries have taken, with the exception of a few countries like the USA and Germany, there has been general support by the other developed countries.

He has put another question, and that is about our reserves with the east European countries. I have no information at the moment because this question refers to the special drawing rights.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the hon. Minister inform us if it is true that the SDR-aid link is being worked out and something is likely to come up at the earliest? When will that date be? Can he tell us, Parliament, at this time?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: This question was discussed at the annual meeting of the IMF at Nairobi, and it was decided that the deputies and the Group of 20 will meet thereafter to finalise the various mechanics of it. The Committee of 20 and the deputies have not yet met, and they are expected to meet in January, 1974. After that only the process will start.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: May I know whether it is true that recently a meeting of the Finance Ministers of the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan and France was held at Paris to formulate the future of the International Monetary order bypassing the interests of developing countries like India and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dandavate, the question relates to the last meeting held at Nairobi.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please look at the reply that the Minister has given in the written answer; he has mentioned the International Monetary Reform; those countries are by-passing the International Monetary Reform and therefore the question is relevant. May I know how it is irrelevant? I would not stress it if you rule it out as irrelevant.

MR. SPEAKER: It is about the meeting in Nairobi in September, 1973, about the linking up of special drawing rights with aid.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Arising out of that, the Minister has made reference, in his written reply, to the International Monetary Reform, and the difficulty created therein. Therefore, this is very much relevant.

MR. SPEAKER: So, you have a right to go to the IMF? I am not allowing it; it is not relevant.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I would like to know from the hon. Minister, since progressively over the years the trade to aid ratio between developed countries and the developing countries has been progressing in a way which is adverse to a developing country like ours, whether it would not be appropriate to link up SDR to the trade, rather than aid, particularly the projected aid and whether this country has made any effort in this direction.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: At the moment the proposal that India has been championing was to link SDR to development finance. That was the proposal that was being discussed. The hon. Member is asking a different question.

MR. SPEAKER: He is referring to trade; could you follow it?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I could not follow it.

MR. SPEAKER: Has anybody been able to follow his question?

SHRI B V. NAIK: I have followed it.

Fourth Interim Report of General Insurance Services Integration Committee

*485. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the L.I.C. Officers have rejected the Fourth Interim Report of the General Insurance Services Integration Committee; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The Federation of Life Insurance Corporation of India Class I Officers' Association have stated that the Fourth Interim Report does not come anywhere near their demands.

SHRI R. N. BARMAN: May I know what were their demands and when the final report is expected to be submitted?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: With regard to the demands of the officers, they want there should be one running grade; dearness allowance should be linked with the cost of living index with 100 per cent neutralisation, there should be higher city allowance, bonus should be paid at 25 per cent of the gross annual salary. As against this the interim report recommended that there should be nine grades, dearness allowance should be paid according to the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission, that is for every 8 point rise in the 12 monthly average dearness allowance might be at the rate of 2.5 per cent; there should be further revision in the pay based on increase in the cost of living index, house rent allowance in class A cities should be at 12.5 per cent subject to a maximum of 400 and in other cities subject to maximum of Rs. 250. I do not think the question of final report arises; these are final reports.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister tell the House whether there has been any understanding with the leaders of the employees associations by the Government and if so what are the points on which understanding has been arrived at and are they going to notify them and if so when?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: The question of notification on the report does not arise; this is not a statutory document. Eventually a scheme will be evolved by the Government and that scheme will be notified at a later stage and that will be only after the report as such has been discussed with the various officers and the GISIC has taken the initiative; the first preparatory meeting has already taken place with the officers concerned; later on there may be other meetings also.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: My question is about employees, not officers.

MR. SPEAKER: The main question is about officers.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: This question relates to the fourth interim report. It also concerns the ordinary employees.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Non-gazetted officers are also officers—NGOs is a well-known term.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is concerning the officers.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: The fourth interim report specifically deals with the officer class.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: In view of the fact that there is so much dissatisfaction among the employees of general insurance, may I know by what time Government expects to

complete the integration of the services of general insurance employees?

MR SPEAKER: I am sorry it is not relevant to the issue.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, महोदया ने अभी बताया है कि उन्होंने, अफसरों ने बोनस की भी मांग की थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस इन्टरिम रिपोर्ट में क्या उस का कोई जिक्र है ? अगर जिक्र है तो वह क्या है ? मेहरबानी कर के यह भी बतलायें कि उन आफिसर्ज को बोनस देने के बारे में गवर्नमेन्ट का क्या रिएक्शन है ?

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : माननीय सदस्य ने बोनस के बारे में पूछा है--उन को शायद मुझ से भी ज्यादा मालूम होगा--बोनस का प्रश्न टर्म्ज एण्ड कण्डीशन्ज आफ सर्विस से डायरेक्टली लिंक्ड नहीं था, क्योंकि यह प्राफिटेबिलिटी पर निर्भर होता है। इस लिये इस कमेटी के लिये सम्भव नहीं था कि रेट आफ बोनस पर इस स्टेज पर विचार करे।

Plan to undertake fresh market borrowing programme

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*487. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre plans to undertake fresh market borrowing programme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total amount of the proposed borrowing; and

(d) whether in that context any assessment of recent price rise and its impact on Budget has been taken into account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). An announcement about the fresh market borrowing programme was made on 6th December, 1973 and copies thereof were also laid on the Table of the House. Additional market loans for Rs. 115 crores would open for subscription on 21st December, 1973. The loans are 4-3/4 per cent Loan 1981, 5½ per cent Loan 1987 and 5-3/4 per cent Loan 2003. With the usual right to retain subscriptions upto 10 per cent in excess of the notified amount, about Rs. 126.50 crores are likely to be raised. With this, net borrowings during the year would amount to Rs. 481 crores as against Rs. 326 crores assumed in the Budget.

The loans are being floated to raise resources to meet increased commitments.

(d) The direct effect of the recent price rise has been that Government's wage bill for this year would go up by nearly Rs. 90 crores on account of sanction of three instalments of Dearness Allowance to Government employees. As regards the impact on projects and schemes included in the Budget, it is difficult to quantify it though it would necessarily be taken into account along with other developments in finalising the Revised Estimates for this year.

श्री श्रीकृष्ण मोदी : अध्यक्ष जी, यह अतिरिक्त ऋण अधिकतर बैंकों से आता है, लेकिन सरकार द्वारा मार्केट बारोइंग्ज के कारण अब बैंकों की स्थिति दयनीय हो गई है। मुझे विश्वस्त सूत्रों से ज्ञात हुआ है कि बड़ौदा बैंक के चैक्स वापस आ गये हैं, सिण्डीकेट बैंक की हालत भी दयनीय हो गई है। क्या यह सही है कि इस स्थिति के कारण अब बैंक्स जनता को ऋण देने में असमर्थ हो गये हैं ? मंत्री महोदय यदि उत्तर हिन्दी में दें तो अच्छा होगा।

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The question actually relates to the question of market borrowing.

MR. SPEAKER: He will not mind the contents of the reply if you just speak in Hindi.

श्री श्रीकृष्ण मोदी : यह बिल्कुल सम्बन्ध है, ऋण के कारण ऐसी स्थिति हो रही है ।

श्री के० आर० गणेश : माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल रखा है कि मार्किट बारोइन्ज की वजह से बैंकों पर बहुत दबाव है, बकों के चेक्स वापस आते हैं—मैं समझता हूं बैंकों की यह स्थिति नहीं है ।

श्री श्रीकृष्ण मोदी : पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत कल आप को 1700 करोड़ रुपया मिला है । इस स्थिति के बावजूद भी क्या आप को 115 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण लेने की जरूरत थी ? अगर जरूरत है तो क्या राजस्थान जैसे बैकवर्ड एरिये में आप की खर्च करने की कोई योजना है ?

श्री के० आर० गणेश : जरूरत थी, इस लिये कि गवनमेन्ट के कुछ कमिटमेन्टस ज्यादा बढ़ रहे हैं । डीफ्रन्सेस एलाउन्स में 90 करोड़ रुपया देना पड़ा, इसी तरह की कुछ और चीजें भी हैं । यह रुपया कहां खर्च किया जायगा, राजस्थान में या कहां, इसके लिये नेशनल प्रायोरिटिज को देखना होगा ।

I have said that the agreement about PL 480 Funds was initialled only yesterday and a copy of it was placed before the House. This would be taken into consideration when we make provision in the budget.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: In fixing the target for market borrowings does the Government bear in mind that the total public debt has to bear a certain relationship to the national income? Secondly, what proportion of the total bank resources is being channelled into the borrowing by the Government?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have no facts with me here as to what percentage of the bank holdings and deposits are being channelled into this. I will get the full information and supply it to the House. So far as the total public debt is concerned, the totality of factors are taken into account before fixing the quantum of it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: By resorting to market borrowings, may I know whether the Government has got in view the objective to check inflationary trends that are also indirectly responsible for the price rise and consequent effects on our economy?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Resorting to market borrowings is one of the anti-inflationary measures because that takes out the liquidity in economy and the excess money that is there.

Finance assistance from denmark

*488. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Denmark has offered plan aid to the tune of Rs. 36 crores;

(b) if so, the fields for which aid has been offered;

(c) the terms and conditions attached to this aid, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Denmark has offered assistance to the tune of D. Kr. 250 million (about Rs. 34.25 crores) for the years 1974-75 to 1978-79 i.e. the Fifth Plan period.

(b) The main fields are Animal Husbandry, Small Scale Industries, Family Planning, and Science & Technology.

(c) The aid offered is on an outright grant basis and no conditions are attached except that the amounts will be utilised on mutually agreed projects and schemes.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I know from the Government if it has formulated any plans how to spend the aid in which provinces and the amount for each province earmarked?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: There are already certain on-going projects as far as the Danish aid is concerned. As regards new projects which are to be taken up, according to the present indications, and for which discussions are taking place, on an agreed basis these projects will be implemented.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: I want to know whether this Rs. 34 crores grant is to be fitted in the plans already formulated by the Government or, in view of the additional loan allowed to the Government, whether the Government of India proposes to have some more supplementary plans to spend this money.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Since this grant has come for the whole period of the Five Year Plan, after discussions with the Planning Commission, it will be fitted in various schemes that are already there and various projects that the Danish Government has mutually agreed to.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पूर्वांचल हरबैंडरी पर कितना रुपया खर्च किया जायेगा और किस तरीके से उसको काम में लाया जायेगा ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I can only submit that the entire Danish credits have been spread on animal husbandry, agricultural and small-scale industries and a very large part of it—I do not have the exact break-up of it—goes to animal husbandry, because the aid-giving country itself has expressed a desire, as far as this aspect is concerned.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि 25 करोड़ रुपया डेनमार्क से अनुदान के रूप में मिलेगा जोकि पशुपालन, लघु उद्योग आदि पर खर्च किया जायेगा. मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पंचवर्षीय योजना में क्या आपने यह पैसा खर्च करने के लिए कोई ऐसी योजनायें बनाई है जिनके माध्यम से जो पिछड़े जिले हैं, पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं वहां पर खर्चा किया जा सके ताकि उसका अच्छा लाभ मिल सके ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The Plan includes provisions for health to backward areas. That is a very important strategy of the Government itself. These projects are there. Also when new projects are taken into consideration on mutually agreed basis, this will be kept in view.

Celebration of Tri-centenary of Coronation of Chhatrapati Shivaji

*489. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Ministry of Tourism to extend cooperation in the celebration of the Tricentenary of the coronation of Chhatrapati Shivaji; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) So far as the Union Ministry of Tourism is concerned, no

such request has been received from the Government of Maharashtra.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: In view of the fact that Raigadh and Pachad where the Tri-centenary celebrations will be held next year are good tourist centres, will the Ministry of Tourism take interest in these celebrations and develop them further as tourist centres?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Many a time I have expresed on the floor of the House that tourism is a State subject. The State Government has been attending to this thing also and whatever is possible for the Government of India, Department of Tourism, to do, that also will be cooperatively done.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: In this respect what does the Ministry of Tourism propose to do—in this particular case?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The hon. Member had written a letter to this Ministry on the 27th August, and that has been replied. In his letter he has said that the State Government will be contacting this Ministry. But we have not received anything. In case we are contacted, whatever is possible for us in matters of publicity and other things, certainly we shall give the fullest cooperation.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Apart from the fact that the name of Great Shivaji has a historical significance and importance, is Government not aware of the fact that in Maharashtra there are a number of places associated with the name of Shivaji which are also places of natural scenery and beauty? Will the Government, therefore, go into the question of promoting tourism by making these places more attractive so that more tourists will go to these places?

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly read the main question and then ask your supplementary. I am sorry, this is not relevent to the main question.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: This relates to the Ministry of Tourism...

MR. SPEAKER: That does not mean that you can bring everything under this question. I am sorry.

Next Question.

French Motor Company Ltd., Calcutta.

390. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many employees of French Motor Company Ltd., Calcutta were granted Income-tax clearance certificate without receiving payment of taxes during the last three years;

(b) whether in case of only one of them the outstanding dues of taxes amounted to Rs. 9,84,555;

(c) what steps have been taken so far to realise this tax:

(d) whether the Income-tax Officer concerned illegally issued the clearance certificate for certain considerations;

(e) if so, what steps have been taken against him; and

(f) if not how was it possible for the assessee to get a proper clearance certificate to leave the country for good without paying the income and other taxes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Nill: (from 1-4-1971).

(b) In one case where the tax clearance certificate was issued on 28-3-1963, the amount of tax and penalty due at present amounts to Rs. 9,25,160. However, on the said date, no tax demands were outstanding.

(e) Notices under section 226(3) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and attachment orders have been issued to the L.I.C., the employer company and the banks. These resulted in a realisation of Rs. 36,155/-.

(d) No. Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The tax clearance certificate was issued on 28.3.1963 under section 230 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 after obtaining a guarantee letter from the employer company for payment of taxes in respect of all pending assessments.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The person involved, as I understand, is an European by name Mr. Shoe Bridge. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how is it that, although the dues were to the extent of, according to me Rs. 9,84,000 and according to the Government Rs. 9,25,000, he could manage to keep his payments deferred and obtain a clearance certificate and leave the country for good, and whether any steps have been taken against the persons responsible for granting him the clearance certificate. Secondly, Sir, I want to know whether it is a fact that there are charges of corruption against certain officials in this regard.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: This gentleman, who is a UK national, applied to the Income Tax Officer for a tax clearance certificate stating that he was proceeding on leave. The tax clearance certificate under the relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act is given provided the appropriate authority is setisfied about various things and also that an appropriate guarantee is taken from him. At the point of time when the appropriate authority granted him the tax clearance certificate, there was no demand pending on him at that particular point of time and by taking a guarantee and also making the employer company responsible for the tax clearance, the certificate was given.

The Government has no information about any corruption charges and the appropriate authority was within his legal right to give the tax clearance certificate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is it also a fact that the employer company, *viz.* the French Motor Company, owe a lot of money to the Government on tax account and also is it a fact that the Government has not been able to realise the dues from the guarantor so far and no effort was made to realise it from the guarantor also?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As far as the first qustion is concerned, I have no figures with me as to what are the dues as far as the French Motor Company is concerned. I will get it and supply it. As far as the question of realising the amount from the guarantor, efforts are being made and will be vigorously pursued.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No efforts were made so far.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

कोटा में आय-कर अधिकारियों द्वारा की गई जांच

*486. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या **वित्त मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा, राजस्थान में आय-कर अधिकारियों ने वहां के कुछ पत्थर के ठेकेदारों के विरुद्ध जांच की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है;

(ग) गांवों में लाखों रुपये के मूल्य की रोडी की बिक्री पर आय-कर किस प्रकार वसूल किया गया था ; और

(घ) वर्ष 1973-74 में प्रत्येक ठेकेदार से आय-कर की कितनी धनराशि वसूल की गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी, नहीं ;

(ख) यह सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) गांवों में कर्फ्यू बैठे ठाले के बारे में आयकर विभाग के पास कोई विशिष्ट सूचना नहीं है ।

(घ) सूचना एकत्रित करके सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Loss suffered by Indian Airlines due to Strike during November, 1973

*491. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the loss suffered by Indian Airlines as a result of strike during the month of November, 1973;

(b) the number of man hours lost, flights cancelled/delayed, during the month of November, route-wise on each day, during the strike period; and

(c) whether there were any routes on which the flight remained normal during this period?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Consequent on the introduction of the new shift system in ndian Airlines, with effect from 12th November 1973, large sections of employees resorted to various tactics like 'Go slow', work to rule, refusal to work overtime, absenteeism etc. which led to disruption of air services. By 23rd November it became clear that with fewer and fewer aircraft becoming available on account of increased absenteeism of technicians and persistent refusal of Engineers to do the overtime, the Corporation would not be able to operate services with any degree of safety and certainty. The Management was therefore, forced to declare a lock-out on the 24th November.

During this period, from 12th to 23rd November, 1973, the loss that the Corporation suffered on account of disruption of services was Rs. 21 lakhs approximately.

(b) and (c). The number of man-hours lost during the month of November on account of the agitation was 3 lakhs approximately.

The number of flights delayed during that month upto 23rd November was 627 while the number of flights cancelled was 130. A statement of flights cancelled and delayed on each day is being laid on the Table of the House. Route-wise details are not readily available.

Statement

FLIGHTS DELAYED CANCELLED DURING 12-11-73 TO 23-11-73

Date	No. of Flights delayed	No. of Flights cancelled
November, 1973		
12th	68	2
13th	65	4
14th	63	10
15th	73	6
16th	51	9
17th	44	2
18th	57	15
19th	38	19
20th	52	11
21st	43	18
22nd	36	21
23rd	37	15

Export of Raw Jute

*492. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to permit Jute export this year in view of bumper jute crop in July last; and

(b) if so, the amount of jute likely to be exported and the country to which they are likely to be exported?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) **Yes, Sir.**

(b) Government propose to allow export of some quantity of raw jute this year in view of the bumper crop. The exact quantity will depend upon market conditions and the destination on the best commercial terms that can be obtained.

Steps to improve working of Indian Airlines

*493. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether relations between the management and the staff of the Indian Airlines have been unsatisfactory and some sort of agitation or demands by the employees are always going on resulting into unnecessary hardship to the suffering public;

(b) the number of times the employees resorted to strikes during the last three years and the number of flights that had to be cancelled and delayed; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the working of the Indian Airlines and streamline the worker-management relations?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Despite the best efforts of the management to maintain industrial peace, the labour situation in Indian Airlines has not been satisfactory and there have been a number of strikes and agitations, including go slow, work to rule etc., which have often disrupted the services with consequent inconvenience to the travelling public.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The management of Indian Airlines has initiated measures to eliminate wasteful practices and improve its services. These include matters connected with the shift system, overtime, transfer policy, one way command, night stops, utilisation of flying crew etc.

Statement

Strikes resorted to by employees during the year 1971—73 (upto 30-9-73)

Year	Less than 24 hours	More than 24 hours	T
1971	9	4	13
1972	17	1	18
1973 30.9.73	3	1	4

In addition there have been numerous disruptions and dislocations of services due to go slow, work to rule, and other agitational tactics.

Information in regard to a number of flights cancelled and delayed in the last three years is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Deposits of former rulers in foreign banks

*494. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the deposits of each one of the former rulers of Indian States in foreign Banks; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). In response to the directive issued by the Reserve Bank of India 25 ex-rulers have declared their balances held abroad. Total deposit is Rs. 92,,71,615,00. They have also been informed that their rights and obligations are the same as other citizens. Protection given for 'prezero' balances has been withdrawn. Account holders are required to repatriate balance in accounts in excess of £ 500. Reserve Bank of India is pursuing this with all account holders including ex-rulers. Those who fail to comply with the Bank's directive and within the notice period are liable for action under law.

Visit by a Bulgarian Delegation to India

*495. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Bulgarian Trade Delegation visited India recently;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the results thereof; and

(c) what is the present position of trade with Bulgaria and the sailent features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (c) A Bulgarian Trade Delegation visited India in the second week of November, 1973 for negotiating the trade Protocol with India for the year 1974. On the conclusion of the Trade Talks, a trade Protocol was signed envisaging a trade turn-over of Rs. 740 million between the two countries during 1974. Besides exports of various traditional commodities like jute manufactures, Deoiled cakes, Iron ore, Tea, Coffee etc. from India to Bulgaria, there are a number of engineering and non-traditional items, including consumer goods, such as leather foot-wear and leather goods, Aluminium cables, Steel ropes, Chemicals, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Sports goods etc. in the Trade Protocol.

Principal items of imports into India from Bulgaria during 1974 will be Fertilisers, Rolled Steel and Steel products, Organic and Inorganic chemicals Pharmaceuticals and certain Engineering goods.

At present India has a favourable balance of trade with Bulgaria. The figures of imports and exports for the year 1972 and also for the year 1973 (upto the end of August) are as undre:—

1972	Exports	Rs. 192·92 million
	Imports	Rs. 182·73 million
1973 (upto August)	Exports	Rs. 182·25 million
	Imports	Rs. 115·25 million

Indian classical dance performances in Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi

*496. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Classical Dance performances continue to be staged in the Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi, for the entertainment of tourists: and

(b) if so, whether Government have reviewed the whole policy in this regard, particularly in view of the fact that a sizeable degree of protest against such a crude and out of place display of Indian art and dance persists all along?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some objections have been received against what is thought to be

a perversion of classical dance form and style. The whole policy is under careful review.

Setting up of jute Mills in East Champaran, Darbhanga, Purnea and Saharsa during 1973

*497. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Jute Mills in East Champaran, Darbhanga, Purnea and Saharsa during 1973;

(b) if so, whether these mills are proposed to be set up in private sector or public sector; and

(c) the nature of the jute goods proposed to be manufactured in these mills?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) It has been decided to allow the setting up of one jute mill in the Purnea Distt. of Bihar State.

(b) The Mill will be set up by the Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation.

(c) It is proposed to manufacture cement bags, jute twines and sacking cloth bags in this mill.

Formulation of Labour Welfare Schemes by Cardamom Board

*499. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cardamom Board has formulated certain labour welfare schemes and sent them to Government for their sanction;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme;

(c) if not the reasons for not sanctioning that Scheme; and

(d) whether Government intend to reconsider its original stand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Labour Welfare Schemes formulated by Cardamom Board have been sanctioned by Government and their salient features are:—

(i) Giving caiptal grants to medical institutions for the benefit of cardamom plantation workers.

(ii) Grant of educational stipends to children of workers in cardamom plantations.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

India Tobacco Company Ltd.

*500. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Tobacco Company which has shown a sum of Rs. 490 lakhs as "Goodwill and Trade Marks" in its Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 1973 has paid this amount;

(b) if so, by whom, when and to whom it was paid;

(c) whether the Imperial Tobacco Company of India Limited, acquired Tobacco Manufacturers (India) Ltd. on 31st March, 1953; and

(d) if so, the nature of agreement of takeover and details of payment made by Imperial Tobacco (now India Tobacco) and the assets paid for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Of the amount of Rs. 490 lakhs shown as goodwill and trade marks in the balance sheet of India Tobacco Company Ltd., as on 31st March, 1973 investments of the value of Rs. 329 lakhs were transferred to a U.K. company in 1928 and Rs. 86 lakhs were

paid in cash to five U.K. companies in 1943 by the Imperial Tobacco Co. (now known as India Tobacco Co.);

(c) and (d). Details of the assets and liabilities taken over from Tobacco Manufacturers (India) Ltd. and payments made therefor are not readily available and are being ascertained.

Loan Scholarship Programme for undergoing Pilot Training

*501. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start any loan scholarship programme for undertaking pilot training course; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The Government of India do not have any proposal to give loans or scholarships for pilot training courses. However, individual trainees are eligible to receive subsidised flying training at the flying clubs, limited up to Private Pilots Licence standard (i.e. up to 60 hours).

Reduction in the Export of Manganese Ore

*502. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce the export of Manganese Ore; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Effective from 1-4-1973. It has been decided to apply restrictions on export of manganese ore with reference to manganese content of ore, those in higher grades being more restricted than those in lower grades. There is no proposal to further restrict exports under consideration at present.

दिल्ली में चरस, अफीम शराब आदि के अवैध धन्धों में पकड़े गए मामले

4708. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर :** क्या **वित्त मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन मास में दिल्ली पुलिस ने चरस-अफीम और शराब के अवैध धन्धों में संलग्न कितने मामले पकड़े;

(ख) कितने मूल्य का सामान बरामद किया गया ;

(ग) पकड़े गए गिरोह के व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ; और

(घ) कितने व्यक्ति न्यायालय द्वारा बरी कर दिए गए ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

भारत में सोने की तस्करी

4709. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम एशिया के बाजारों में सोने की खुली बिक्री पुनः आरम्भ होने से भारत में उसकी तस्करी काफी बढ़ जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इसे रोकने के लिये कुछ पग उठाए हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) इस करार के समाप्त कर दिये जाने के बाद कि अमरीका तथा छः यूरोपीय देशों के केन्द्रीय बैंक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा दर से ऊंचे मूल्य पर सोना नहीं बेचग, विदेशों में सोने का मूल्य गिर गया था और लगभग एक पखवाड़ तक नीचा रहा । लेकिन 28 नवम्बर से यह फिर चढ़ गया और वास्तव में, करार समाप्त कर दिये जाने से पूर्व चालू मूल्य से अधिक ऊंचा रहा । इसलिए सोने के तस्कर-आयात पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है । भविष्य में सोने के मूल्यों के रूख तथा सोने के तस्कर आयात पर उनके परिणामी प्रभाव के सम्बन्ध में भविष्यवाणी करना व्यवहाय नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). फिर भी, देश में सोने के तस्कर-आयात को रोकने के निमित्त निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं :—

व्यवस्थित ढंग से सूचना एकत्रित करना और उस पर अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही करना, जिन जलायानों अथवा वायुयानों पर सन्देह हो उनकी निगरानी रखना तथा समुद्रतट और स्थल-सीमाओं के सुगमता से पार किये जा सकने योग्य क्षेत्रों की निगरानी करना । ऐसे, माल को कारगर तरीके से मार्ग में रोकने या उसकी रोक-थाम आदि के लिए समय-समय पर अतिरिक्त लांच-नौकाओं की व्यवस्था की जा रही है । तस्कर-व्यापार विरोधी कार्य की अनन्य रूप से देखभाल करने के लिए सुगमता से पार किये जा सकने योग्य क्षेत्रों में सीमाशुल्क के समाहर्ताओं, अपर समाहर्ताओं तथा सहायक समाहर्ताओं के ओहदे के कुछ वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को तैनात किया गया है । तस्कर-व्यापार सम्बन्धी अपराधों के लिए और अधिक कठोर दण्ड देना तथा खामियों को दूर करने के लिए सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 में, हाल ही में और संशोधन किया गया है । अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ सोने के आन्तरिक क्रय-विक्रय पर नियंत्रण की विस्तृत प्रणाली और तस्कर-व्यापार विरोधी प्रयासों को अनुपूरित करने की दृष्टि से 1963 में स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम लागू किया गया था ताकि तस्कर-आयात के सोने के परिचालन को अधिक कठिन बनाया जा सके । कतिपय अपराधों के लिए कठोर दण्ड की व्यवस्था करने के निमित्त 1-9-73 से स्वर्ण (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम में संशोधन किया गया है । स्थिति की निरन्तर समीक्षा की जाती है ।

Assessment of Wealth of Scindia of Gwalior

4710. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the value of landed property and bank balance and other property on which the former Ruler, Scindia of Gwalior, has been assessed during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Wealth-tax assessments for the last three assessment years, namely, 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 have not been completed so far, in the individual and Hindu undivided family case of Shri Madhav Rao, Scindia. The Former Ruler of Gwalior, Shri Madhav Rao Scindia, has submitted wealth-tax returns for the three assessment years 1970-71 to 1972-73 both in his capacity as an individual and also as Karta of the Hindu Undivided Family of the estate left by the late Shri J. M. Scindia of

Gwalior. The figures as per returns filed are as under:—

S. No.	Description of Property	Assessment Year 1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Individual :				
1.	Value of landed property ; included in net wealth	..	..	..
2.	Bank Balance included in net wealth	47,534	43,82,141	8,41,207
3.	Value of other property included in net wealth	19,94,766	15,11,282	59,33,[illegible]51
	(Wealth outside India) . . .	1,80,154	4,11,994	2,39,856
	GRAND TOTAL . .	22,18,454	64,05,417	70,14,154
Less :	Liabilities :	(—)11,40,039	39,95,287	50,35,058
	NET WEALTH :	10,78,415	24,10,130	19,79,096
Karta of Hindu Undivided Family :				
1.	Value of landed Property included in 'Net Wealth'	23,78,077	23,78,077	3,67,827
2.	Bank balance included in Net Wealth'	1,54,285	2,14,369	4,52,644
3.	Value of other Property included in Net Wealth	74,79,041	69,11,391	120,75,434
	(Wealth outside India) . . .	47,35,500	44,58,814	53,00,252
	GRAND TOTAL .	147,46,583	139,62,651	181,56,157
Less :	Liabilities ;	(—)32,34,288	43,53,891	69,42,979
	NET WEALTH :	115,12,695	96,08,760	112,53,178

Fake and Bad Debts regarding Small Scale Industries Loans advanced by Central Bank of India

4711. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Central Bank of India, fake advances and bad debts regarding small scale industries loans have gone to more than 50 per cent of the total loans;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) percentage of agricultural loans advanced?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). It has been ascertained from the Central Bank of India that the total amount of advances to small scale industries outstanding as at the end of 1972 was Rs. 45.12 crores, constituting 9.5 per cent of its total advances of Rs. 470.32 crores. These advances have been considered by the

bank as mostly recoverable and adequate provisions for bad and doubtful debts, wherever necessary, have been made by the Bank on the advice and to the satisfaction of its statutory auditors. However, under Section 29 of the Banking Regulations Act 1949 and the form of balance-sheet and profit & loss account prescribed under it, read with section 13 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the actual provisions for bad and doubtful debts made by a commercial bank, including a nationalised bank, are not divulged.

(c) The total outstanding amount of advances to agriculture, both direct and indirect, made by the Bank at the end of September, 1973 was Rs. 63.41 crores constituting 11.6 per cent of the total loans and advances.

Demand for reduction of Direct Taxes and increases in Fiscal Incentives

4712. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry has made a plea to Government for a cut in direct taxes and increased fiscal incentives for companies; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir. The Government has not officially received intimation of any such plea.

(b) Does not arise.

Monthly quota for Supply of Cotton Yarn to different States

4713. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the monthly quota of supply of cotton yarn to the States for the last ten months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): The Yarn Control Scheme was introduced with effect from 13th March, 1973 only. Allotments of cotton yarn to States for the remaining part of March, 1973 were made on ad-hoc basis. Further allotments were made quarterly. Three statements showing allotments of yarn during March, April-June and July-September, 1973 quarters are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6005/73]. No allotment was made after September, 1973.

स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया विजयनगरम के मुख्य कोषाध्यक्ष के निवास स्थान पर उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा छापा मारा जाना ।

4714. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या **वित्त मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सितम्बर, 1973 में उत्पादन-शुल्क विभाग के अधिकारियों ने स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया, विजयनगरम के मुख्य कोषाध्यक्ष के निवासस्थान पर छापा मारा था और भारी मात्रा में सोना और नकदी बरामद की थी ;

(ख) इस प्रकार बरामद की गई वस्तुओं का मूल्य तथा ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा दिनांक 13 और 14 सितम्बर 1973 को स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की विजयनगरम् शाखा के मुख्य-कोषाध्यक्ष श्री के० हनुमन्त राव और उनके भाइयों के पारिवारिक निवास स्थान की तलाशी लेने पर स्वर्ण (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम के उल्लंघन में कुल कोई 2.60 लाख रुपये के मूल्य का 276 ग्राम शुद्ध सोना और 9284 ग्राम वजन के सोने के गहने पकड़े गये । आयकर अधिकारियों ने 37,500 रुपये नकद और कुछ कागज भी पकड़े । विशेष पुलिस संस्थापन हैदराबाद ने श्री हनुमन्त राव के विरुद्ध मुकदमा दर्ज कर लिया है । मामले की जांच-पड़ताल जारी है ।

Performance of Public Sector Undertakings

4715. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some public sector undertakings have since turned the corner and are recording profit in their transactions;

(b) if so, the names of such undertakings and the amount of profit they earned and the period for which this is relevant; and

(c) the names of the public sector undertakings where production is stagnating for the last three years or over the last year and those whose production has gone down making the undertaking a losing concern and the quantum of loss suffered per year by such units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The following enterprises, which sustained losses during 1971-72 and 1970-71 have earned profits during 1972-73, as follows:

(Rs. crores)

	Net profit 1972-73 (Provisional)	Net Loss	
		1971-72	1970-71
Hindustan zinc . .	0·47	0·29	1·18
Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn.	0·41	3·58	6·45
Hindustan Cables	0·33	0·74	0·01
National Projects Construction Corporation	0·07	1·25	1 26
Air India Charters	0·36	0·49	..
Indian Consortium for Power Project .	0·01	0·04	0·05
Engineering Projects (India) Ltd .	0·02	0·09	0·03

(c) The major enterprises, where production stagnated/declined during the last three years and the losses incurred by them were as follows:

(Rs. crores)

Name of the Company	Net Losses		
	1972-73 (Provisional)	1971-72	1970-71
Neyveli Lignite Corporation . . .	9·95	13·31	11·06
Praga Tools Ltd.	1·09	1·26	0·30
Pyrites Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd. .	0·40	0·42	0·16
Sindri Fertilizers . . .	4·55	3·47	1·58
Hindustan Photo Films Ltd. . . .	2·60	2·72	2·89
Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	2·61	2·77	2·11
National Minerals Development Corporation	1·12	3·22	2·62

Banks taken over by State Bank of Travancore

4716. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of banks taken over by the State Bank of Travancore in the year 1960;

(b) whether the share-holders of these banks have been given adequate compensation; and

(c) if so, the bank-wise break-up of the compensation given to share-holders of these banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The Travancore Forward Bank Ltd., the Kottayam Orient Bank Ltd., and the Bank of New India Ltd., which were put under moratorium during the year 1960, under Section 45 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, were amalgamated with the State Bank of Travancore in the year 1961.

(b) and (c). As the liabilities of the Travancore Forward Bank Ltd. exceeded the amount of its assets at the time of final valuation, its shareholders were not entitled to any compensation. As regards the Kottayam Orient Bank Ltd., and the Bank of New India Ltd., the final valuation of their assets and liabilities and the question of consequential compensation, if any, to their shareholders, is under the consideration of the Reserve Bank of India.

Shortage of Small Coins and Notes of Small Denominations

4717. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of coins and notes of small denominations in the country and most particularly in the Capital;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) There is no shortage of small coins in the country. There are a few complaints of non-availability of small denomination notes in some parts of

the country. There is however no shortage of small coins and small denomination notes in Delhi

(b) The non-availability of small denomination notes in a few centres is attributable to the inability of the Currency Note Press, Nasik to meet the Reserve Bank's requirements in small denomination notes in full owing to its already limited printing capacity which was further aggravated by the insufficient availability of paper partly due to the recent labour trouble at Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad.

(c) The Bank has been managing to meet the demand for small denomination notes to the extent possible in the available denomination consistent with the stock of fresh and reissuable notes. With the Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad lately returning to normalcy and supplies of paper required by the India Security Press being met to a larger extent, it is expected that the Nasik Press will revert to its normal schedule of printing and the position will improve. Steps are also being taken to build up additional working area by employing more men with necessary equipment required for processing the currency notes in the Press.

दिल्ली को स्थलीय बन्दरगाह बनाने का दिल्ली प्रशासन का अनुरोध

4718. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर** : क्या **वाणिज्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने स्थलीय बन्दरगाह दिल्ली में ही बनाने पर जोर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बात क्या है , और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) स्कीम के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली में ही पत्तन सुविधाएं स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था है ताकि आयातक व निर्यातक दिल्ली में लदान से संबंधित सभी औपचारिकताओं और प्रलेखन सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकें । बन्दरगाहों को दिल्ली से माल को बांड के अन्तर्गत रेल द्वारा ले जाया जाएगा ।

(ग) शुष्क पत्तन सम्बन्धी प्रस्थापना पर सरकार द्वारा सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Measures proposed for giving Relief to Small Vehicle Owners

4719. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the rise in prices in petrol, Government have decided to give some relief to the scooter and motor cycle owners by way of some cut in the Excise Duty on tyres and registration fee;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) what would be the exact benefit derived by each vehicle owner per year; and

(d) what steps have been taken to ensure that the benefits under these two scheme actually reach the small vehicle owners and is not misappropriated by the dealers of tyres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Govern-

ment are examining the question of giving some relief to sectoer and motor cycle owners by way of a concession in excise duty on tyres and tubes used in such vehicles.

(b) to (d). As the matter is still under consideration, it may not be desireable to indicate the details at this stage.

Short-fall in Foreign Aid

4720. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a likelihood of a further fall in the flow of foreign aid into this country;

(b) if so, the present quantum of foreign aid both for plan and non-plan programmes received and the estimates of the fall envisaged;

(c) how the plan estimates are likely to be affected by the reduction and the spheres that will be particularly hit; and

(d) whether they rescheduling of the plan targets, particularly the affected sectors, is being considered and if so, the nature of action proposed in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) As has been indicated in the Budget documents aid receipts are likely to be higher this year in comparison to the past year.

(b) In comparison with the Plan estimates the total external assistance during the Fourth Plan period is likely to be around Rs. 3820 crores, indicating a short-fall of about Rs. 310 crores.

(c) and (d). Government is emphasising the need for self reliance and reduced dependence on external assistance. It is the expectation that implementation of the Plans would not be affected by the vicissitudes of external assistance.

Benefit of drawing Pension from the Post Office nearest to the residence of Retired Employees

4722. SHRI K. MALLANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the benefit of drawing pension from the post office nearest to the residence of their retired employees; and

(b) if so, the limit likely to be fixed on the amount of pension payable at post office?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) This facility is available to pensioners who retire from the Posts and Telegraphs Department, and to Military Pensioners at such post offices, as may be nominated in this behalf. There is, however, no proposal, at present, to extend the facility to other civil pensioners.

(b) Does not arise.

Drawing of Pension through Scheduled Banks

4723. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a pensioner who has arranged to draw his pension through a scheduled bank is supposed to pursue personally his case in Treasury Office as the banks do not undertake any responsibility to get the necessary papers from the Treasury; and

(b) if so, whether there is any clear directives to the Banks to make the pension easily available to the pensioners?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Pension bills together with the pension payment orders in respect of pensioners who have made arrangements to draw their pensions through banks are presented by the banks to the concerned treasury/Pay and Accounts Office. On receipt of the cheques for the pension amount from that office, the banks collect the proceeds thereof and credit the amounts to the pensioners' accounts under advice to them. The banks depute their employees for presenting the pension bills to the treasury/Pay and Accounts Office as also for subsequent collection of the cheques for the pension amount.

(b) Reserve Bank have reported that they have impressed on all scheduled commercial banks to ensure that there is no delay in collection of pension bills.

Drawing of pension by retired Government Employees from sources other than Treasury Offices

4724. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHERIEF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the sources other than treasury offices from where a retired Government employee can draw his pension;

(b) whether post office is one of the sources, and if so, whether there is any limit on the pension amount that can be drawn from that source; and

(c) category-wise list of Ministries/Departments whose retired employees can draw their pensions from the post offices?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) (i) Office of an Accountant General performing the function of Pension Disbursing Officer/Separated Pay and Accounts Office in the case of civil pensioners.

(ii) Post offices in the case of pensioners retiring from the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

(iii) Selected Post offices as may be nominated in this behalf, and pension-payment offices in respect of military pensioners.

(b) Yes, Sir. No limit on the pension amount is fixed.

(c) The Posts and Telegraphs and Defence Departments.

Proposal to Develop Ponmudi (Kerala) as a Tourist Centre

4725. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government of India to develop Ponmudi in Trivandrum District of Kerala as a tourist centre; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir, But the Government of Kerala have included a scheme in their fifth five year plan for the development of Ponmudi as a tourist centre.

Calling for options from Government Employees for retention of Old Scales set out by the Third Pay Commission

4726. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Departments of Government of India have already started calling for options from its employees, for opting retention of old scale or willing to accept the new pay scales set out by the Third Pay Commission;

(b) whether Government are aware, that in certain cases if the employees

opt for new pay scales they will be put to heavy loss;

(c) to avoid loss in their emoluments if they opt to retain their old scales till their dates of increment, whether they will be entitled to the benefit of fixation of their pay in accordance with the recommendations of the Pay Commission; and

(d) if not, why this disparity is being introduced in the implementation of the recommendations of Pay Commission in these cases?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes. Sir. The Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 1973, were issued on 13th November, 1973 and in respect of the posts mentioned in the schedule to those rules, the Ministries/Departments concerned are asking their employees to exercise option for electing the revised pay scales.

(b) Under the provisions of rule 7 of the rules aforesaid where the existing emoluments of an employee exceed the revised emoluments the difference shall be allowed as personal pay to be absorbed in future increases of pay.

(c) and (d). According to the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission, the pay of an employee who opts to come over to the revised scale after earning the next or any subsequent increments in the existing scale, had to be fixed in the revised scale under the Fundamental Rules under which only the basic pay on the date of option could be taken into account for fixation of pay in the revised scale. Government have, however, improved upon this recommendation by providing that in such cases not only the basic pay of such an employee on the date of option but also the Dearness Pay, Dearness Allowance and Interim Reliefs relatable to that basic pay at the rates in force prior to 1st January, 1973 should be taken into account for fixing his pay in the revised scale.

Complaints against Modern Bazar in Vasant Vihar, New Delhi

4727. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been lodged with the Director of Enforcement, Foreign Exchange (Regulations) Act, and the Director of Revenue Intellegence, Department of Personnel, New Delhi, that in the residential area of Vasant Bihar, New Delhi, imported goods like liquor, cosmetics, blades, cigarettes, tinned food, books and magazines etc. are being freely sold in a shop under the title 'Modern Bazar';

(b) if so, the result of the investigations and the action taken to stop the illegal sale; and

(c) whether any import licence was issued for the import of such goods, if not, how the goods were imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the complaints received by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and the Collector of Customs, Delhi, about the sale of smuggled goods at the shop known as 'Modern Bazar' situated in Vasant Vihar, New Delhi, the said premises were raided by the Customs staff on 5th April, 1973 and 27th August, 1973 and cosmetics, cigarettes, blades etc. of foreign origin valued about Rs. 2,400/- and Rs. 12,000/- respectively were seized.

In the first case, adjudication proceedings were initiated. Of the seized goods, foreign cigarettes valued at Rs. 400/- were confiscated absolutely. The balance goods were also confiscated but the party was given option to redeem the same on a payment of fine of Rs. 1,200/-. In addition, a personal penalty of Rs. 400/- was imposed on Shri Vishwant Kumar, the Proprietor of the Modern Bazar. In the second case, Shri Vishwant

Kumar was arrested and produced before a Magistrate. The Magistrate has, however, released him on bail with a personal bond of Rs. 8,000 plus a surety bond of like amount. Further proceedings in the matter are in progress.

(c) The party has not been able to produce any import licence for the goods recovered from the premises of Modern Bazar. The seized goods are alleged to be smuggled.

Loss suffered by Wig India Factory Madras

4728. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Wig India Factory set up to the industrial suburb of Ambattar near Madras with the Colaboration of a Hong Kong firm in 1960 has been running in loss continuously;

(b) if so, the estimate of the export targets, year-wise and loss during the last three years; and

(c) the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir. The Wig India Factory earned profits in the first two years 1966-67 and 1967-68 but has been suffering losses since 1968-69.

(b) and (c). The original plan was to export $4 million (Rs. 3 crores) wigs under the agreement entered into by Wig India with an American buyer. However, the American firm suddenly went into liquidation in December, 1968. Efforts have since been made to increase sales in the Europeon countries. The value of exports of wigs and eye lashes and processed hair in the last three years was as follows:—

Year	Rs. lakhs
1970-71	24 39,
1971-72	2.53
1972-73	6.69

The losses suffered during the last three years were as follows:—

Year	Rs. lakhs
1970-71	61.57
1971-72	30.50
1972-73	22.37

Recovery of Gold and Ornaments during raid by customs on a shop in Old Delhi

4729. SHRI CHANDU LAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Customs officials raided a shop in Old Delhi recently and recovered foreign gold and Ornaments worth about Rs. 60 lakhs;

(b) the value of articles recovered by the Customs officials as a result of conducting such raids during the last six months;

(c) how gold from foreign countries finds its way into India in spite of Government being very vigilant in this regard; and

(d) the people who are responsible for it and the steps being taken by Government to ensure complete check in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Customs authorities at Delhi have not recovered gold and Ornaments worth about Rs. 60 lakhs from a shop in Old Delhi in the recent past.

(b) The total value of the goods seized by the Customs and Central Excise authorities in the country during the period from May to October, 1973 is Rs. 1576 lakhs at Indian market rate. This includes gold valued at about Rs. 44 lakhs at Indian market rate.

(c) The reasons why gold finds its way into the country despite Government being vigilant are:—

(1) In view of the size of the country with its long frontiers and coast line extending over thousands of miles it is not practicable to effectively man all the points through which the goods can be smuggled into the country.

(2) Compact volume of gold etc. being suitable for concealment on the person of smugglers and in passengers' baggage to make its detection difficult.

(3) The ease with which gold can be converted into ornaments rendering the detection of smuggled gold difficult.

(4) The persistance of internal demand for gold because of social customs and conditions in the country.

(d) The people who are responsible for it are smugglers both within the country and abroad.

The following steps are being taken to prevent smuggling of gold into the country:—

Systematic collection and follow up of information, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels and aircraft, and checking of vulnerable sectors along the coast and the land frontiers. Additional launches and vehicles are being provided from time to time for effective interception, prevention etc. Some senior officers of the rank of Collectors of Customs, Additional Collectors of Customs and Assistant Collectors of Customs have been posted in vulnerable areas to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively. Recently, the Customs Act, 1962 has been further amended to provide more severe punishments for smuggling offences and to plug loopholes. In 1963, the Gold Control Act was introduced with a view *inter alia* to supplementing the anti-smuggling efforts with a detailed system of control over internal transactions in gold so as to make the circulation of smuggled gold more difficult. From 1st September, 1973 the Gold (Control) Act has been amended to provide deterrent punishment for certain offences. The position is kept under constant review.

Complaints regarding poor quality of Cotton Cloth exported to Bangladesh

4730. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the widespread public complaints voiced in the press in Bangladesh about the poor quality of cotton cloth, especially Dhoties and Saries, supplied to Bangladesh by Indian Cotton Textile Manufacturers in terms of Indo-Bangladesh Trade Agreement;

(b) whether any such complaint has been made officially by the Bangladesh Government or the official agencies in Bangladesh that handle cotton cloth imports from India to that country; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by our Government to ensure proper quality control of the cotton textile goods and other consumer goods exported from India to Bangladesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). In October, 1972, some consignments of textiles were exported to Bangladesh without pre-shipment inspection by the Textiles Committee, on the specific request of the Bangladesh Government. When these goods reached the market place, there were complaints in the Bangladesh Press regarding the unsatisfactory quality of the textiles. Enquiries, however, showed that the retail prices of these textiles were very much higher than our f.o.b. export prices on account of the addition of heavy import duty and distribution margin. This point was also brought to the notice of the Bangladesh public by issue of an appropriate Press Note by our High Commission. Thereafter, the pre-shipment inspection of Textiles Committee has been applied to

textiles being exported to Bangladesh as to other destinations. During the current year, we have received no official complaints either from the Government of Bangladesh or from the Trading Corporation of Bangladesh regarding the quality of our textiles exported to that country. During the recent Indo-Bangladesh Trade Talks, the Government of India urged the Government of Bangladesh to institute its own pre-shipment inspection for textiles, over and above the inspection being carried out by the Textiles Committee. This suggestion has been accepted by the Bangladesh Government. In September, 1973, a request was received from the Government of Bangladesh to waive Textile Committee's inspection of textiles meant for export to Bangladesh, in order to expedite shipments in the period preceding Id celebrations. As the pre-shipment inspection agency appointed by Bangladesh Government in this country, had already commenced its operations, this request of Bangladesh Government was acceded to for the period ending October, 1973, and has again been extended upto the end of November 1973.

2. A large number of other goods being exported from India are required to undergo pre-shipment inspection by the Export Inspection Council of India.

3. In view of these arrangements for ensuring quality of our exports, no further steps are envisaged by the Government of India for the time being in this behalf. However, the matter is under continuous attention of Government.

Court Cases against Employees of C.D.A. Patna

4731. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees working in the Office of the Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna are involved in various Court cases;

(b) if so, the number and nature of the cases and names of those who are/were involved in them and where the accused of both factions are posted;

(c) whether some Accountants involved in the Court cases are posted in the Administration Sections;

(d) whether complaints have been received demanding their removal from the administration if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take about those employees who are involved in Court cases and posted to far off places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) C.D.A. Patna has no official information of these cases since the Department is not involved. As far as the C.D.A. could ascertain, there are five such cases. It is understood that four of these cases relate to disputes between two factions of the Patna Branch of the All India Defence Accounts Employees Association, Calcutta and the fifth has emanated from internal dissensions in the Patna Branch of the All India Defence Accounts Association (Central Body), Poona. Details of the Court cases and names of the individuals who are/were involved (to the best knowledge of C.D.A. Patna) and the places of their posting are shown in statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6006 173.]

(c) Yes, Sir. Only three such Accountants are serving in the Administration Section.

(d) Yes, Sir. The complaints were not justified and no action was taken thereon.

(e) 26 employees, ten belonging to one faction and sixteen to the other are at present posted out of Patna. All these individuals had been transferred out, based on the criterion of

length of stay at Patna and administrative consideration, including the need to rotate staff between popular (e.g. Patna) and unpopular (e.g. stations in Assam, Mizoram, etc.) stations. It is not considered desirable to exempt these individuals from such transfers on the ground that they are involved in Court cases, especially when (a) the administration is not involved in the litigation and no question of public interest arises, and (b) the concerned employees can take leave under the normal rules for attending the courts etc.

Transfer Policy of Class IV Employees in the office of C.D.A., Patna

4732. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of transfer of Class IV staff in the office of the Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna;

(b) whether some Class IV staff have made some complaints against the administration;

(c) whether one Class IV employee has died on account of the vindictive transfer;

(d) whether any complaint has been received by the wife of the said employee; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) According to the Recruitment Rules, Class IV employees of the Defence Accounts Department are liable for transfer within India and some categories, including Duftries and Peons, are liable for field service in and out of India also. This policy applies to Class IV staff working under C.D.A., Patna also.

Class IV staff are rotated between the main office at Patna and sub-offices to ensure repatriation of Class IV staff serving outside their home state:

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (d) above.

Canalisation of Drug Import through S.T.C.

4733. DR. SARADISH ROY:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for the canalisation of import of drugs through State Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) when the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). According to the policy for 1973-74, as announced on 2nd April. 1973, import of certain drugs is canalised through the State Trading Corporation. There is at present no proposal to bring additional items of drugs under canalisation.

Remittances made by Coca Cola Export Corporation

4734. SHRI R. K. SINHA:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the consideration for allowing Coca Cola Export Corporation remittances abroad; and

(b) whether it was export consideration, if so, the reasons why they are allowed to repatriate the profits made from sale of concentrate to Indian Bottlers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Coca Cola Export

Corporation, New Delhi is a branch of a Company incorporated abroad and, according to Government's policy in the matter such branches are allowed freely to remit the profits after tax accruing to them from their operations in this country, and these remittances are generally not linked to their export earnings. However, with a view to limit the repatriation of profits etc. by the Indian branch of Coca Cola Export Corporation, its remittances on all counts (profits, expenses, imports) have been limited to 80 per cent of the export earnings during January 1969—March 1972. From April 1972 onwards, such remittances are further limited to export earnings from the Corporation's own items of production.

Role of Public Sector in Industrial Growth

4735. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government propose to gear up the planning and implementation machinery of the public sector to enable the economy to become self-generating in growth and to reduce the imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Government have adopted, from time to time, various measures for improving project planning and execution in the public sector. Recently, some important steps have been taken in this direction. A Public Investment Board has been constituted for the purpose of speedier and more scientifically evaluated investment decisions. A high-level Monitoring and Evaluation unit has also been set up in the Planning Commission for conducting a regular review of implementation and production performance of public sector projects in consultation with the administrative Ministries. Further, an Action Committee on Public Enterprises under the Chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission has been looking into the requirements for quick achievement of optimum utilisation of capacities in some established as well as new units. The Bureau of Public Enterprises, which acts as a Central consultancy, servicing and evaluation organisation in respect of public enterprises, is being re-organised and professionally strengthened to improve the efficiency of project formulation and performance evaluation.

One of the important considerations taken into account in establishing industrial enterprises in the public sector is the need for reducing imports and saving foreign exchange so as to make the economy more self-reliant.

विदेशी राजनयिकों से बरामद तस्करी की वस्तुएं

4736. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में किसी अति विशिष्ट व्यक्ति के नाम एक प्राचीन कलावस्तु विदेश भेजी जा रही थी जिसे सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने कलकत्ता हवाई अड्डे पर पकड़ लिया; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त कला वस्तु किस अति विशिष्ट व्यक्ति के नाम भेजी जा रही थी और किसके द्वारा भेजी जा रही थी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). एक मूर्ति को, जो विशेषज्ञों की राय के अनुसार पुरावशेष है, सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा कलकत्ता हवाई अड्डे पर रोका गया था। यह एक पैकेज में रखी गयी थी और जहाज पर लादने के लिये प्रस्तुत की गयी थी। जांच-पड़ताल अभी जारी है और जब तक मामले को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया जाता

तब तक यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि वह कौन व्यक्ति है, जिसने निर्यात से संबंधित कानून का उल्लंघन किया है ।

Removal of Tariff Protection to Silk Industry

4737. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tariff protection to silk industry is going to be stopped; and

(b) if so, how it will affect our export trade in silk?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Protection given to the Industry is upto the end of 1974. During 1974 the Tariff Commission will review the industry and make appropriate recommendations on the question of continuance or otherwise of protection given to it. Government will examine such recommendations of the Tariff Commission and take suitable action.

Grant of Selection Grade to Scheduled Caste/Tribe UDCs in the Accountant General's Offices in States

4738. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe UDCs in each Accountant General's Office in India, who have been granted selection grade on the basis of reservation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

	Name of the Office	No. of SC/ST UDCs (now Auditors) promoted to Selection Grade against reserved posts	
		SC.	*ST.*
1.	Accountant General, Andhra Pradesh I & II Hyderabad	22	1
2.	Accountant General, Assam etc., Shillong	2	10
3.	Accountant General, Bihar, Ranchi	11	39
4.	Accountant General, Gujarat, Ahmedabad	8	..
5.	Accountant General, Himachal Praesh & Chandigarh, Simla	1	
6.	Accountant General, Haryana, Chandigarh	7	
7.	Accountant General, Jammu & Kashmir, Srinagar	..	
8.	Accountant General, Karnataka, Bangalore	31	
9.	Accountant General, Kerala, Trivandrum	8	
10.	Accountant General, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior	10	
11.	Accountant General, Maharashtra I and Accountant General, Central, Bombay	6	..
12.	Accountant General, Maharashtra II, Nagpur	28	5
13.	Accountant General, Orissa, Bhubneshwar	13	
14.	Accountant General, Punjab, Chandigarh	34	
15.	Accountant General, Rajasthan, Jaipur	15	
16.	Accountant General, Tamil Nadu, Madras	27	
17.	Accountant General, Uttar Pradesh, I & II Allahabad	18	
18.	Accountant General, West Bengal, Calcutta	36	2

Assistance from foreign countries for flood relief

4739. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any type of assistance from the foreign countries towards the flood relief; and

(b) if so, the nature and amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Dispute over new shift system in Indian Airlines

4740. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by his Ministry to resolve the dispute between the employees and management of Indian Airlines over the issue of "new shift system"; and

(b) the progress made and steps proposed to prevent such disputes and inconvenience to passengers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) took up the dispute in conciliation but as the same could not be resolved he has sent a report which is under consideration.

Indian Airlines have reported that of the three unions concerned, the Indian Aircraft Technicians Association have since signed a settlement under which they have agreed to work according to the new shift system and also to cooperate in eliminating certain wasteful practices. The lockout in respect of this category of employees has been lifted from 10-12-73 and as a result the Corporation propose to augument the skeleton services from 17-12-73. Discussions with the All India Air-craft Engineers Association are under way with a view to arriving at a similar settlement. So far as the third union *viz.*, the Air Corporations Employees Union is concerned, there has been no indication on their part that they are prepared to agree to the new shift system and cooperate with the management in eliminating wasteful work practices.

The management has been seeking the cooperation of the staff unions in eliminating such wasteful work practices with a view to improving safety, regularity and punctuality of air services, and also to avoid inconvenience caused to passengers by occasional disruption of services.

Shifting of Head Office of S.T.C.

4741. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the cost (with item-wise details) of furnishing the new Head Office of the State Trading Corporation at Janpath, New Delhi;

(b) the cost and reasons of transferring to this site from the previous one at Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi;

(c) the list of furniture, fittings, office equipment owned by the S.T.C. which was there in the previous office but is not there in the new office;

(d) how and at what cost each item was disposed of and what was the then market value of each of these items; and

(e) what is the standard Government procedure to dispose of Government-owned articles and property and

whether there was any deviation from this standard procedure and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The cost of furniture and fittings amounted to Rs. 6.13 lakhs.

(b) The accommodation available to the STC in the Indian Express Building on Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg was not sufficient to accommodate various divisions of the Corporation. They had to be housed in six different buildings scattered all over New Delhi creating operational difficulties. The new office accommodation in the centrally situated building at Janpath was therefore acquired from N.D.M.C. at a monthly rent of Rs. 2.28 lakhs.

(c) and (d). The details of the old furniture which was in use in the previous office but was not moved to the new office and items which were sold to Public Sector Undertakings or were donated to charitable institutions are given in a statement which is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Libaray. See* No. LT-6007/73].

(e) Under Government procedure, all absolete and unserviceable stores are disposed of by auction, sale or in any other manner in which the competent authority may decide. Since the STC disposed of its old furniture by way of sale to other Public Sector Undertakings, auction, donations to charitable institutions as decided by the Board of the Corporation, there has not been any deviation from the standard procedure.

Grant of Ad hoc Import Licences to Foreign Firms

4742. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:
SHRI R. K. SINHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of *ad hoc* import licences granted to the foreign firms operating in India during the financial year 1972-73;

(b) the names of the firms to whom these *ad-hoc* licences were granted, the date and value of each licence; and

(c) the basis on which the *ad hoc* licences were granted in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Firm-wise statistics of import licences issued are not maintained. However, particulars of all import licences issued including the name and addresses of the importers and the value of the import licences are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences" copies of which are supplied regularly to the Parliament Library.

(c) The basis on which the *ad hoc* licences are granted varies from case to case. Unless specific cases are quoted, it would not be possible to furnish any reply to this part of the question.

Standard and Quality of various goods sent to Bangladesh by S.T.C.

4743. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether widespread public and press criticism has been voiced in Bangladesh against the standard and quality of various goods sent to Bangladesh by the S.T.C. according to Indo-Bangladesh Pact and if so, the nature of criticism and the facts of the matter;

(b) whether any inquiry has been made in this regard and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the measures undertaken by Government to meet the criticism against S.T.C. in Bangladesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No specific information regarding widespread public and press criticism in Bangladesh against the standard and qualities of various goods exported to Bangladesh by the S.T.C. under the Indo-Bangladesh Pact has been received by Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Return Flight frrom Kanpur to Delhi

4745. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no return flight from Kanpur to Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The stopping service IC—411 has a halt at Kanpur while the return flight IC—412 (Calcutta—Delhi) does not provide a halt at Kanpur owing to present limited turbo-prop capacity.

अशोक होटल, नई दिल्ली के स्टोर तथा खरीद अधिकारी के घर पर छापा मारा जाना

4746. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने कुछ मास पूर्व अशोक होटल के स्टोर तथा खरीद अधिकारी के घर पर छापा मारा था;

(ख) क्या उसके घर से चोरी छिपे लाई गई 319 विदेशी घड़ियां बरामद हुई; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). 1 जून, 1973 को दिल्ली के सीमाशुल्क विभाग के कर्मचारियों ने अशोक होटल के भंडार तथा क्रय-अधिकारी के आवासीय स्थानों पर छापा मारा और उक्त भण्डार तथा क्रय अधिकारी के बहनोई के कमरे से तस्कर आयात की गई 319 विदेशी घड़ियां पकड़ी गई ।

(ग) उक्त अधिकारी के बहनोई को जिन्होंने घड़ियों के स्वामित्व का दावा किया था, गिरफ्तार किया गया और मजिस्ट्रेट के सामने पेश किया गया । मजिस्ट्रेट ने उन्हें 8,000 रु० के व्यक्तिगत बांड तथा इतनी ही रकम के जमानती बांड पर छोड़ दिया है । इस मामले में अभी आगे कार्यवाही चालू है ।

आयकर की वसूली के लिए इंदौर में रोलिंग मिलों का रजिस्ट्रेशन

4747. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा:** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री आयकर की वसूली के लिये इंदौर में रोलिंग मिलों के रजिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में 26 मई, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7539 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंदौर में एक रोलिंग मिल का आय कर निर्धारण अमृतसर में और दूसरी का कलकत्ता में होने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) इन्दौर में शेष दो रोलिंग मिलों का आयकर निर्धारण कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा; और

(ग) इंदौर में उन रोलिंग मिलों के नाम क्या हैं जिनका आयकर निर्धारण अमृतसर और कलकत्ता में होता है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा संभव शीघ्र सदन पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान फारगिंग्स का कर-निर्धारण अमृतसर में और मैसर्स पुरुषोत्तम ट्रेडिंग (प्रा०) लि० का कर-निर्धारण कलकत्ता में होता है ।

मिठाई विक्रेताओं द्वारा गलत नाप-तोल का प्रयोग

4748. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के नापतोल विभाग ने यह रिपोर्ट दी है कि दीपावली के अवसर पर मिठाई खरीदने वालों को प्रति किलोग्राम मिठाई पर 1 रुपये 20 पैसे की हानि उठानी पड़ी क्योंकि गत्ते से बने पैकेट का वजन दुकानदारों द्वारा मिठाई के वजन के साथ शामिल किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) माप तोल (कानून संशोधन) समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि गत्ते के डिब्बों के साथ, मजबूती के लिये गुंजाइश दिये बिना, मिठाई तौलने से ग्राहक को प्रत्येक कि०ग्रा० मिठाई खरीदने पर लगभग 10 प्रतिशत मिठाई अथवा लगभग 80 पैसे से 1.20 रु० की हानि होती है । डिब्बे की लागत निकालकर ग्राहक को प्रति किलोग्राम 50 से 90 पैसे की बीच हानि होती है ।

(ख) तोल तथा माप कानूनों का प्रवर्तन राज्य का विषय होने के कारण केन्द्र ने राज्य को अपराधियों पर अभियोग चलाने को कहा । चूंकि तोल तथा माप सम्बन्धित राज्य कानूनों के अन्तर्गत अधिकतम जुर्माना केवल 300 रु० है, अतः अभियोग चलाना प्रभावशाली सिद्ध नहीं हुआ । माप तोल (कानून संशोधन) समिति ने अपने संशोधित विधान को मसौदे में अपराधियों के लिये कठोर दण्ड की प्रस्थापना की है, जिसमें द्वितीय अथवा उसके बाद के अपराधों के लिये कैद भी शामिल है । प्रस्थापित विधान भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

Payment of D.A. to Central Government employees as a result of recommendations of Second and third Pay Commissions

4749. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the average of 12 months of 10 points Consumer Price Index from October, 1972 to October, 1973, month-wise, according to the Second Pay Commission and average of 12 months of points according to the Third Pay Commission, for the Central Government employees during the above period, month-wise; and

(b) whether in the month of February, 1973, the Consumer Price Index, according to 12 months-10 points crossed 248 points, if so, why Government have not paid the Dearness Allowance to the Central Government employees from March, 1973 which was due according to Second Pay Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) A statement contained the 12-monthly averages of All India Working Class Consumer Price Index, with Base 1949=100 and Base 1960=100, for the period October, 1972 to October, 1973 is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) In the month ending February, 1973, the 12-monthly average of All India Working Class Consumer Price Index (1949=100) crossed 248. As, however, reliefs were being given to Central Government employees from time to time since 1st March, 1970 on the basis of the Third Pay Commission's interim reports, further grant of dearness allowance had to be decided in the context of their final recommendations. The Commission recommended grant of dearness allowance with reference to increases in the 1960-Series on which the revised scales of pay are based. This recommendation has been accepted by Government with some improvements and necessary orders granting dearness allowance at various stages have already been issued.

Statement

Month	12-monthly average of All India Working Class Consumer Price Index for the month ending	
	Base 1949=100	Base 1960=100
1	2	3
1972		
October .	242	200
November .	244	201
December .	2'5	202
1973		
January	247	203
February	249	205
March	251	207
April . .	254	209
May . .	257	211
June . . .	260	214
July . . .	264	217
August . .	268	221
September . .	272	224
October . .	277	228

Note :—12-monthly averages are figures correct to the nearest integer.

पलवल (हरियाणा) को शुष्क बंदरगाह बनाने की योजना

4750. श्री चन्नूलाल चन्नाकर :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार की पलवल (जिला गुड़गांव), हरियाणा में शुष्क बन्दरगाह बनाने की कोई योजना है;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सर्वेक्षण पहले ही कर लिया गया है; और

(ग) इसका निर्माण कार्य कब आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) सरकार ने पलवल में शुष्क पत्तन स्थापित करने के लिए कोई योजना नहीं बनाई ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Financial Burden on Government as a Result of Grant of D.A. to Central Government Employees

4751. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what would be the financial burden of dose of D.A. to Central Government employees sactioned from 1st October, 1973;

(b) whether with every grant of Dearness Allowance, the real wages of the employees fall as there is invariably a general rise in prices and depreciation in the value of rupee and if so, fall in real wages during the last three years;

(c) whether Government have considered the desirability to give the D.A. amount in the form of subsidised foodgrains and thereby contain inflationary trends?,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The payment of additional dearness allowance to Central Government employees with effect from 1st October, 1973 is estimated to cost the exchequer an additional Rs. 20.68 crores approximately during 1973-74 and Rs. 49.64 crores approximately in a full year.

(b) The grant of dearness allowance by itself does not result in an increase in prices. Where, due to various factors, prices go up, the real wages of employees are protected to the extent considered appropriate by the grant of dearness allowance.

(c) The Third Pay Commission had occasion to go into the suggestion that instead of giving dearness allowance as compensation for the rise in prices, the Government should supply to its employees essential commodities at subsidised rates. On a consideration of the various aspects of the matter, they came to the conclusion that the supply of certain essential commodities only to Central Government employees at subsidised rates was not a feasible proposition and recommended that employees should continue to be compensated for increase in prices by the grant of dearness allowance. The specific recommendation made by the Commission regarding the scale of dearness allowance has since been accepted by the Government.

Indian Ventures in Africa

4752. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of India—owned ventures at present in various countries of Africa; and

(b) which of them are Government sponsored and which are private ventures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). At present there are 15 Indian industrial joint ventures in various countries of Africa. All these industrial joint ventures are set up by Indian entrepreneurs in collaboration with local parties there.

बाढ़ के कारण हुई हानि के लिए बिहार को सहायता

4753. **श्री एम० एस० पुरती :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस वर्ष बाढ़ और वर्षा के कारण बिहार राज्य को 25 करोड़ रुपये की हानि होने के बावजूद भी उसको कोई सहायता नहीं दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). अधिकारियों के एक केन्द्रीय दल ने बिहार में बाढ़ की स्थिति का मूल्यांकन करने के लिये हाल में ही बिहार का दौरा किया है और केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिये अर्हताप्राप्त व्यय के सम्बन्ध में उसकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है । राज्य सरकार को केन्द्रीय सहायता दल की सिफारिशों के प्रकाश में सरकार द्वारा अपनायी गयी अधिकतम सीमाओं के आधार पर दी जायेगी ।

Drought relief assistance to States

4754. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has extended Rs. 158 crores drought relief assistance to the States during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the total amount earmarked for West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Releases made so far to the State Governments on account of Drought Relief amount to Rs. 176 crores.

(b) There has been no request from the Government of West Bengal for financial assistance towards drought relief expenditure in the current financial year and as such, the question of providing them any fund for the purpose has not arisen.

Research & Development wing in Public Sector Undertaking

4755. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDALI:
SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up Research and Development Wing in each Public Sector Undertaking; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and expenditure likely to be involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Government have impresed upon the Public Enterprises the importance of purposeful R & D efforts for ensuring successful and self-sustaining performance. In this connection it was suggested to the enterprises to intensify their R & D efforts, including in-house support over and above greater cooperation between the Public Enterprises and the CSIR Laboratories.

सरकारी कार्यालयों में तथा सरकारी उपक्रमों में भारतीय तथा विदेशी कारें

4756. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
डा० हरि प्रसाद शर्मा :

क्या **वित्त मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में सरकारी कार्यालयों तथा सरकारी उपक्रमों में इस समय भारतीय तथा आयातित कारों की अनुमानित संख्या कितनी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : तत्काल उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 1 मई, 1972 को सरकारी कार्यालयों में लगभग 3580 वाहन थे जिनमें 294 आयात किये हुये वाहन भी शामिल हैं। सरकारी कार्यालयों तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में कारों की वर्तमान स्थिति का विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से पता लगाया जा रहा है और प्राप्त सूचना को यथासम्भव शीघ्र ही सदन पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

Increase in profits of industrial Reconstruction Corporation

4757. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India has increased its profits during the year 1973 (upto October) as compared to last year; and

(b) if so, by how much?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India was set up on 12th April, 1971. Its accounting year ends on the 30th June of every year. As per its audited profit & Loss Acocunt for the years ended on 30th June 1972 and 30th June, 1973, the profits earned by the Corporation (before making provisions for Special Reserve, Taxation and General Reserve) are as under:

(Re. in lakhs)

Year	Amount of Profit
12-4-71 to 30-6-72	16.39
1-7-72 to 30-6-73	47.77

Credit advanced by nationalised banks to rural industries

4758. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise amount of credit advanced to the Rural Industries upto the last month of this year by the public sector banks after nationalisation;

(b) whether Government have issued any instructions to streamline the financing and the administrative procedure of the rural industrial projects; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Only from December, 1972, Reserve Bank of India is collecting on six-monthly basis information relating to advances granted to "rural industries projects" by all scheduled commercial banks. The credit outstanding in respect of advances to such projects by all scheduled commercial banks as on the last Friday of December, 1972 was Rs. 189 lakhs.

(b) and (c). The State Governments, who are responsible for the planning and implementation of the rural industries projects programme, have been requested by the Development Commissioner (Small-Scale Industries) to streamline the procedures relating to financial and administrative matters, so that the delays could be avoided. The guidelines furnished to the State Governments for their consideration and adoption include *inter-alia* the following important suggestions regarding delegation of powers at different levels:

(i) administrative sanction of schemes, creation of posts, appointments and other administrative matters;

(ii) sanction of loans, grants subsidies and documentation procedures on loans and grants sanctioned.

(iii) financial sanctions relating to the establishment of the offices, like hiring of accommodation, contingent expenditure etc.

Export of Manganese Ore

4759. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of manganese ore shipped from Goa to foreign countries during the year 1972-73 (upto date);

(b) the price charged; and

(c) whether the ore was sent in Indian Ships, if not, how much freight was paid to the foreign ships engaged for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). 7.66 lakh tonnes of manganese ore valued at Rs. 7.57 crores fetching an average f.o.b. price of about Rs. 99 per tonne, was exported during 1972-73 and 1973-74 (upto 30th November, 1973).

(c) The exports being on f.o.b.t. basis the foreign buyers chartered the ships of both Indian and foreign flags and paid freight to the ship-owners directly.

Rise in Price of Copper

4760. D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Wil the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether copper price has risen from Rs. 14,000 a tonne in January last to nearly Rs. 26,000;

(b) if so, whether this unprecedented rise in copper prices has also made any effect on the import of the metal by upsetting production schedules of the users; and

(c) if so. the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). There has been abnormal increase in the price of copper released by the MMTC on account of rise in the international prices of copper. The MMTC has submitted a proposal for imort of large quantities of non-ferrous metals including copper to relieve the hardship of the industries and the matter is under active consideration of Government.

Irregular Adjustment Entries in regard to Commission Agents in Motor Business

4761. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that New India General Assurance have passed over 90000 "adjustment entries" in the year 1971-72 in regard to Commission to agents in motor business;

(b) whether there is any Statutory permission sanctioning such "adjustment";

(c) whether it is a fact that the Auditors (M/s. Ferguson and Company) have objected to these "adjustment entries";

(d) if so, the broad features of this part of the Auditor's Report; and

(e) what action has been taken against the top executives concerned for these irregular adjustments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). The information is being gathered and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Payment of Income-Tax by Benami Agencies Created by Top Officials of New India Assurance Company

4762. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred uestion No. 5231 on the 31st August, 1973 regarding the communication received from Members of Parliament in regard to the irregularities in New India Assurance Company Ltd. and Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd., and state:

(a) whether Government have been informed that Benami agencies were created for the purposes of resale of jeeps in question by Messrs. B. K. Shah, G. V. Kapadia and other top officers of the New India Assurance;

(b) if so, the names of these agents and premium obtained by them;

(c) whether these have been investigated and assessed for the purposes of Income-tax; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Investigations are in progress.

Forward Trading in Castor Seeds

4763. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any communication from a M.P., asking to ban forward trading in castor seeds;

(b) whether any ban has been imposed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No.

(c) Forward Trading in castorseed is not banned in the interest of its export trade. Nearly 60 per cent of its total production is being exported, earning valuable foreign exchange for the country.

Charging high prices of Yarn by Mills than Statutorily fixed by Government

4764. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the stay granted by the Courts of the Cotton Yarn Control order in its aplication to Tamil Nadu Cotton Textile Mills, these Mills started charging for their yarn prices higher than the ones statutorily fixed by Government;

(b) whether Mills in other States followed suit by charging on-money;

(c) whether there have been allegations that the Textile Commissioner was in collusion with the Mills and did not take effective action against the Cotton Mills guilty of this malpractice; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the Textile Commissioner and the Mills who charged on-money on their sale of yarn?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d). Mills covered by stay orders are not bound by the Control Order and prices fixed by the Textile Commissioner under it. As for charging 'on money' by mills, and the question of any collusion with the mills, Government have not received any confirmed report of malpractices. However, the State Governments have been urged to take severe action in cases of such malpractices. There has been no ground for taking any action against the Textile Commissioner.

Reduction in Rates of Taxation

4765. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to Government's notice that the Law Secretary, Shri R. S. Gae told a meeting of tax executives in New Delhi on September 7, 1973 that the Wanchoo Committee's suggestion to reduce tax rates has to be accepted to avoid tug-of-war between honest tax payers and tax evaders; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have seen a Press report wherein Shri R. S. Gae, the former Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs is stated to have made observations to this effect.

(b) Government's position in the matter of rates of income-tax is reflected in the annual Finance Bills.

Devaluation of Rouble

4766. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S.S.R. Rouble has recently been devalued in relation to the American Dollar by about 3 to 4 per cent; and

(b) if so, what will be the impact thereof on the Indian rupee?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. With effect from November 20, 1973, the State Bank of U.S.S.R. has refixed the Rouble—US Dollar rate at US $ 100 Roubles 74.61 as against the previous rate of US $ 100—Roubles 71.50.

(b) The change in the Rouble—US Dollar parity rate has not affected the Rupee-Rouble parity.

Flights Cancelled due to Bengal Bandh

4767. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of flights cancelled due to Bengal Bandh on 17/18th November, 1973;

(b) the total loss suffered by Government; and

(c) the action taken against Indian Airlines officials held responsible in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) 16.

(b) Indian Airlines suffered a revenue loss of Rs. 1.4 lakhs approximately.

(c) The Airline's officials were not responsible for the Bengal Bundh and as such the question of taking action against them does not arise.

Procurement of Jute on Minimum Fixed Price

4768. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jute industry has gone back on its promise regarding the minimum procurement-price and the quantity of raw jute to be purchased from the growers;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to discipline the jute industry;

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(d) whether any special directives have been issued to the industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

(d) The Jute Commissioner issued orders under the Jute (Licensing & Control) Order, 1956 directing the jute Mills to purchase minimum quantity of 12.54 lakh bales during October, 1973 and 12.50 lakhs bales

during November, 1973, respectively. This has been done as an additional price stabilisation measure.

Financial Assistance to U.P.

4769. SHRI PROBODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.P. Government has sought Central aid in a big way to tone up its Administration; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Amounts of Loans Floated by Government in Open Market

4770. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of loans floated in the open Market by the Central Government;

(b) the conditions of repayment of these loans;

(c) whether there is any complaint of the non-payment of capital or interest in respect of any of the loans; and

(d) if so, in respect of which loans and what steps have been taken to remedy the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Amounts of loans floated in the open market by the Central Government this year and their conditions of repayment are:—

Date of floatation	Loan	Amount raised (In Crores)	Condition of repayment
12.5.1973	4½% Loan, 1980	117.29	Repayable at per on 12.5.1980.
	5% Loan, 1984 (Second Issue)	200.09	Repayable at par on 1.6.1984.
	5½% Loan, 2003	233.21	Repayable at par on 12.5.2003.
21.7.1973	4½% Loan, 1981	99.26	Repayable at par on 21.7.1981.
	5½% Loan, 1987	173.37	Repayable at par on 21.7.1987.
	5½% Loan, 2003 (Second Issue)	85.02	Repayable at par on 12.5.2003

Further tranches of loans floated in July, 1973 are being issued on 21st December, 1973 for a sum of Rs. 115 crores. With the usual right to retain subscription upto 10 per cent in excess of the notified amount about Rs. 126.50 crores are likely to be raised.

Market borrowings during the year, net of repayments, would amount to Rs. 481 crores as against Rs. 326 crores assumed in the Budget.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Demonetisation to Unearth Black money

4771. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minsiter of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the paper entitled "Inflation and Indian Economic crisis" jointly prepared by Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao and five other leading economists, has been considered by Government;

(b) if so, the full text of the said paper;

(c) whether these Economists, in their paper, have expressed the view that demonetisation (despite attendent snags and the general functioning of the economy) would help in tacklnig the problem of black money immediately; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The Prime Minister and some of her colleagues held discussion with Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao and five other economists on a Paper submitted by them to the Prime Minister on current economic problems facing the country and the remedial measures needed to overcome them. The suggestions made by the group have been noted.

(b) The full text of the paper entitled "Inflation and India's Economic Crisis" has been published by the authors, and is available in a book form.

(c) No, Sir. On the other hand what the economists have stated is that "while it may be possible to deal with the immediate problem of black money by demonetization - and demonetization carries with it many snags in operation as well as on the general functioning of the economy—the only real remedy is an economically rational method of both price controls and industrial licensing and a less drastic application of progression at the margin in direct taxation"

(d) Does not arise.

Scheme to regulate activities of Foreign Companies in India

4772. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a scheme to regulate the activities of the foreign Companies or their subsidiaries in India; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Under Sections 26 and 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973, branches of companies incorporated abroad as well as Indian Companies having more than 40 per cent foreign holdings will need to seek approval of the Reserve Bank of India to act or accept appointments as agents or as technical or management advisers or to permit others to make use of their trade marks, for carrying on their existing business activities of a trading, commercial or industrial nature and for establishment of new branches in India. Guidelines for the administration of Section 29 are under formulation and a copy thereof when finalised will be laid on the Table of the House.

Bonus shares issued by Indian Oxygen Limited

4773. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of dividends paid by the Indian Oxygen Limited

to the foreign share holders of the company during the last three years;

(b) the total amount of dividends paid by the Indian Oxygen Limited to its Indian Share-holders during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The total amount of gross dividends (before deduction of tax) paid by the Indian Oxygen Limited to the foreign shareholders of the company during the last three years ending 30th September, 1972 amounts to Rs. 131.55 lakhs.

(b) The total amount of gross dividends (before deduction of tax) paid by the Indian Oxygen Limited of the Indian shareholders of the company during the last three years ending 30th September, 1972 amounts to Rs. 67.11 lakhs.

Nomination of Member/Members on the Board of Directors of Indian Oxygen Ltd.

4774. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government are considering to nominate or appoint any member or members on the Board of Directors of the Indian Oxygen Limited representing the Non-Resident Employees share-holders, the trade union share-holder, Financial Institutions including Insurance Companies and Banks and Companies Registered under the Companies Act, who are as well share-holder of the Company?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): No Sir.

Alleged irregularity and favouritism shown by S.B.I. Waraseoni, Madhya Pradesh in Granting Loans.

4775. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received by Government regarding irregularity and favours shown in granting loans by the State Bank of India, Waraseoni (M.P.) Branch; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of Unmanufactured Tobacco

4776. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much foreign exchange Government had earned in 1971-72 and 1972-73 through export of unmanufactured tobacco: and

(b) the total quantity of tobacco exported and its value?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The value of exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1971-72 and 1972-73 was Rs. 42.22 crores and Rs. 61.07 crores respectively.

(b) The total quantity of tobacco exported during the two years was:

1971-72	57,288 tonnes
1972-73	94,484 tonnes.

Foreign Exchange earned by public sector enterprises

4777. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned by various public sector enterprises during the last three years: and

(b) how much out of the earning is spent on importing machinery as well as raw material from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The audited accounts for 1972-73 are not available for all the enterprises as yet. The required information in respect of the foreign exchange earnings from export of goods and services and the foreign exchange revenue expenditure on import of raw materials and stores incurred by the public enterprises during the three years ending 1971-72 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6008/73].

In viewing the exports and imports of public enterprises, their contribution towards improving the country's balance of trade has to be recognized. The production of these enterprises represent in a large measure import substitution efforts. As such, the value of production of the enterprises mentioned in the Annexure, which was of the order of Rs. 2,250 crores in 1971-72, Rs. 1,900 crores in 1970-71 and Rs. 1,700 crores in 1969-70 would indicates the extent to which they have contributed towards reducing the country's dependence on imports and saving of valuable foreign exchange.

Plans to develop Gir Forest in Saurashtra for Tourist Attraction

4778. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have plans to further develop Gir Lion Forest in Saurashtra for Tourist attraction; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government is constructing a Forest lodge at Sasangir. Two mini-buses equipped with special features for viewing and photography of wild life within the Sanctuary have been provided. The Government of Gujarat has also a scheme of about Rs. 4.50 lakhs for the development of Gir Lion Forest.

Development of Kandla Free Trade Zone

4779. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress, if any, in the development of Kandla Free Trade Zone during the last theree years; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to accelerate the pace of development of the said zone?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Exports from the Zone increased from Rs. 84.44

lakhs in 1970-71 to Rs. 79.18 lakhs in 1972-73 and Rs. 151.17 lakhs in 1972-73. During the current financial year exports effected upto 4th December, 1973. were of the order of Rs. 94.89 lakhs.

(b) In addition to the KFTZ Committee which has been functioning under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, and which deals with matters relating to management of the Zone, a high powered Steering Board for Kandla Free Trade Zone was set up in May, 1973, under the Chairmanship of Deputy Minister of Commerce. This Board addresses itself to all major problems of the Zone.

पर्यटन के लिये स्थलों का चयन

4780. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पर्यटन सम्बन्धी स्थलों का चयन करने के लिए क्या मुख्य सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किये हैं ;

(ख) स्थलों के चयन का कार्य किन अधिकारियों को सौंपा गया है ; और

(ग) संसद-पदस्यों का किस हद तक परामर्श लिया जाता है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) : (क) केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में पर्यटन के विकास के लिये स्थानों का चयन साधनों की उपलब्धता तथा उन प्राथमिकताओं पर निर्भर करता है जिनका निर्धारण पर्यटकों के लिये किसी स्थान के वास्तविक अथवा संभावित आकर्षण, वहां तक पहुंचने के सुविधा, उसके ऐतिहासिक पुरातात्विक तथा प्राकृतिक महत्व, वहां पर्यटन के आधारभूत उपादानों की उपलब्धता वहां के लिये पर्यटक यातायात के वर्तमान प्रवाह, इत्यादि बातों को दृष्टि में रखते हुये किया जाता है ।

(ख) और (ग). पर्यटन विकास के लिये विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों का निर्धारण किसी समिति द्वारा अथवा सलाह मशविरा करके नहीं किया जाता, अपितु पर्यटकों की पसन्द व्यवहार्यता अध्ययनों तथा ऊपर निर्दिष्ट विभिन्न कारणों को ध्यान में रखते हुये किया जाता है ।

भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर तस्करी की वस्तुओं का पकड़ा जाना

4781. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972 तथा 1973 में 21 नवम्बर, तक भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर (बिहार से लगने वाले भाग में) तस्करी के कितने मामले पकड़े गये ; और

(ख) इनमें से पकड़ी गयी वस्तुओं का मूल्य क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) वर्ष 1972 से सम्बधित तस्करी के मामलों की संख्या 5257 है । वर्ष 1973 में 30 नवम्बर तक के मामलों की संख्या 5282 है ।

(ख) वर्ष 1972 में पकड़े गये माल का मूल्य 50 लाख रुपये है तथा वर्ष 1973 में (30 नवम्बर तक) पकड़े गये माल का मूल्य 63 लाख रुपये है ।

Exemption from payment of Income-tax on rewards received by Customs Officials

4782. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cash reward given to informers who help the seizure of smuggled goods, are exempted from income-tax while the amount similarly granted to officers and staff of the collectorate of customs is taxable;

(b) whethe Government are considering to exempt the Customs Officials from paying income-tax on the cash rewards received by them; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir. Under the I.T. Act there is at present no distinction in the tax treatment of rewards given to informers and those given to the officers and staff of the Collectorate of Customs for giving information about contravention of law or catching the smugglers. They are taxable in the hands of officers as well as informers.

(b) Clause 2(c) of the Direct Taxes (Amendment) Bill 1973 seeks to insert a new clause 17(B) in Section 10 of the I.T. Act whereunder any payment made by the Central or any State Government for such purposes as may be approved by the Central Government in the public interest will be exempted from Income-tax. After this Bill is enacted into law, the question whether the rewards referred to should be approved for the purposes of this provision and be exempted will be considered by the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Realisation of Income-tax and Wealth-tax from big Industrial Houses

4783. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Income-tax realised from all the big industrial Houses in the year 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(b) the amount of Wealth-tax realised from the family of Tata, Birla and Shahu-Jain in the above years;

(c) whether Government failed to realise the Wealth-tax from these Houses in a proper way; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) According to the report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee (Dutt Committee), July, 1969 there are 73 large industrial houses in the country. These industrial houses are not separate taxable entities. Each large industrial house controls a large number of limited compaines. The total number of these companies exceeds 1600 and they are assessed all over the country. The Income-tax Department does not have separate registers where the facts about the large industrial houses are recorded in a composite form. However, if the Hon'ble Member desires to have information about any particular assessee belonging to the large industrial houses, the same can be obtained and furnished.

(b) to (d). The "families" of Tata, Birla and Shahu-Jain in the sense meant by the Hon'ble Member are not assessable entities under the Wealths tax Act. These houses would consist of a large number of individuals and Hindu Undivided Families who alone will be assessees under the Wealth-tax Act. If the Hon'ble Member desires to have information about the wealth-tax assessments and collections pertaining to any individual for Hindu

Undivided Family falling under any of these groups, the same will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

Realisation of Income-tax from Birlas

4784. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:

SHRI SHIV NATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Income-tax collected from the Birla family in the year 1972-73;

(b) the total amount of taxes which are to be paid by them; and

(c) why Government could not realise the same from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The total amount of Income-tax collected from the members of the Birla family in the charges of the various Commissioners of Income-tax, during the financial year 1972-73 is Rs. 30,67,644/-.

(b) The total amount of taxes outstanding against them as on 31st March, 1973, are as under:—

Income tax	Wealth-tax	Gift-tax	Estate duty
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7,41,461	1,30,069	603	7,24,083

(c) Out of the tax arrears shown at (b) above, the assessees have since paid income-tax arrears of Rs. 3,29,301/- and estate duty arrears of Rs. 5,70,000/-. The balance demand is outstanding for one or more of the following reasons:

(i) demands have been stayed till disposal of appeals;

(ii) payments already made are being verified;

(iii) applications for rectification are pending;

(iv) refunds are being adjusted against outstanding demands; and

(v) relief is due on account of probate fees.

Impact of curbs on credit announced by Reserve Bank of India

4785. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether credit curbs announced by the R.B.I. recently will help to check price spiral;

(b) if so, to what extent the price rise will be checked; and

(c) the other useful purpose that will be achieved by this decision?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The package of credit restraint measures announced by the Reserve Bank on the 16th & 30th Nov., 1973 are designed to regulate the expansion of bank credit to the commercial sector in accordance with the requirements of the productive sectors. In the background of severe inflationary pressures in the economy, there is no doubt that credit restraints will help to moderate the pressure on prices. However, since the price rise in any given period is the result of operation of a large number of factors acting on the side of demand as well as supply, it is difficult to assess the quantitative impact of credit measures.

Payment of taxes by former rulers

4786. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have now assessed the value of the wealth in various forms possessed by each of the former rulers of Indian States whose rights and privileges were abolished by the Constitution:

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) whether they are now paying Income-tax and Wealth-tax etc. to Government; and

(d) if so, the amounts paid by each since the amendment of the Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). The former Rulers of Indian States whose rights and privileges were abolished by the 26th amendment of the Constitution were not exempted from the provisions of Income-tax and Wealth-tax Acts either before or after the said amendment. They have been assessed to wealth-tax whenever the provision of the Wealth-Tax Act were attracted. The former Rulers are entitled to certain exemptions under the Wealth-tax Act. These exemptions are given in Sections 5(1)(iii) and 5(1)(xiv) of the Wealth-tax Act. Under these provisions the Official Residence and jewellery constituting heirloom recognised as such by the Central Government are exempt subject to certain conditions. Exept for these special exemptions provided in the Wealth-Tax Act, the former Rulers of Indian States were liable to pay wealth-tax. There were as many as 277 former Rulers whose rights and privileges were abolished by the 26th amendment. The particulars of wealth possessed by each one of them are not maintained. If the Hon'ble Member wishes to have information about any particular former Rulers, the same will be collected and placed on the Table of the House|

Airport at Kolhapur

4787. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage of land acquired by the State Government of Maharashtra and handed over to the Central Government for the purpose of airport at Kolhapur, Maharashtra State;

(b) whether a proposal is under consideration of Government to start air-service at the airport near Kolhapur; and

(c) if so, the time by which a first decision would be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) 95 acres.

(b) and (c). Plans and estimate for development of the aerodrome are under Government's consideration. The question of starting Air services will be taken up after the aerodrome has been constructed.

Sub-Group on Ports for Infra-structural Development of Banspani-Jakhapura Region (Orissa),

4788. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4388 on the 23rd March, 1973, and state:

(a) whether the paper which was prepared, has been considered by the Sub-Group on Ports for the infra-structural development of Banspani-Jakhapura region of Orissa; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The report of the Sub-Group on ports is awaited.

Repayment of Foreign Debt

4789. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the country-wise foreign debt due on India on the 15th August, 1947 and in the beginning of First Five Year Plan, Second Five Year Plan, Third Five Year Plan, Fourth Five Year Plan and as on 31st October, 1973;

(b) the amount of interest paid to each of these countries upto date; and

(c) the likely interest to be paid to each of these countries in the next six years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) A statement showing country-wise foreign debt outstanding on 15th August, 1947 and in the beginning of the First Second, Third and Fourth Five Year Plans and the estimated debt outstanding as on 31st October, 1973 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6009/73].

(b) and (c). A statement showing the estimated amount of interest paid country-wise to end of 31st October, 1973 and the estimated interest liability in the next six years (1974-75 to 1979-80) is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6009/73].

Curtailment in Credit to Big Houses as a result of Non-payment of Ancilliaries

4790. SHRI DINESH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank had announced that it would curtail credits to those big houses which did not pay for ancilliaries within six months; and

(b) if so, whether any credits were actually withheld?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India has reported that a Committee, set up by them in April, 1971 under the Chairmanship of Shri K. N. R. Ramanujam, an officer of the Reserve Bank, to study the problem of payment of bills by large and medium industries to small enterprises and entrepreneurs in respect of supplies made to them and to work out suitable arrangements so as to ensure speedy settlement of claims, had, *inter alia*, made the following recommendations:

(i) the credit sale transactions of small scale industries may be converted into bills;

(ii) Commercial banks should encourage bill system of finance by granting separate sub-limits within the overall credit limits sanctioned to medium and large industries for acceptance/letter of credit facilities covering their purchases from small scale industries;

(iii) Banks should obtain at the time of sanctioning/renewal/deview of credit limits to borrowers enjoying credit limits of Rs. 25 lakhs and above, details of their sundry creditors and bills payable so that in appropriate cases they can pursue with the borrowers the question of conversion of credit purchases into bills and put pressure on such units as are not showing any improvement; and

(iv) The Reserve Bank should keep an overall check on the implementation of the above proposals in respect of borrowers enjoying credit limits of Rs. 1 crore and above while examining proposals under the Credit Authorisation Scheme.

The Reserve Bank has reported that in pursuance of the above recommendations, if at the time of scrutiny by the Reserve Bank of applications/

reports regarding credit authorisation, it is noticed that the borrowers have been granted substantial 'acceptance' facilities by banks, enquiries are made by the Reserve Bank about suppliers whose bills are being accepted. On the basis of such enquiries, wherever necessary, the Reserve Bank impresses upon the banks to persuade such borrowers to accept bills drawn on them by the small scale industries so that the benefit of the 'acceptance' facilities flows to the small-scale industries. Further, if it is noticed that there are large 'sundry creditors (trade)' in the balance-sheets of the borrowers, break-up of such creditors is called for, for examining whether there was any delay in the payment of dues to small-scale industrial units and suitable instructions, are, thereafter, issued by the Reserve Bank, if necessary.

Help given by Commercial Consular in New York to help Indian Exporters

4791. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the Commercial Consular in New York and his staff have helped the Indian exporters in promotion of their interest in the US market;

(b) the details of business in terms of quantity and money secured by the Commercial Consular in New York during the last two years (year-wise); and

(c) whether Government are satisfied with their performance and if not, what steps are being taken to energise the Department?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The main function of the Commercial Wing of the Consulate General of India in New York is to co-ordinate and assist in the export of Indian goods. In order to achieve this objective, the Commercial Section performs a variety of functions, such as:—

(1) Assisting Indian businessmen, trade delegations US importers, Dept. stores and other Organisations in establishing commercial contacts;

(2) Lending its good offices in solving trade disputes between Indian exporters and US importers;

(3) Collecting market situation reports, statistics of US trade etc., and exploring and promoting the export of India's non-traditional goods;

(4) Attending Trade and Economic Conferences and maintaining close liaison with different shipping conference lines for negotiating freight rates;

(5) Co-ordinating the activities of other Government and semi-Government trade offices located in New York.

The Commercial section is not a trading body and, therefore, the extent to which its functions have been responsible for the promotion of exports cannot be measured in terms of money and quantity. India's exports to the USA increased from Rs. 262.70 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 275.74 crores in 1972-73.

Government are satisfied with the performance of the Commercial section in the Consulate General of India in New York.

Upgradation of Jamnagar City (Gujarat)

4792. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for upgrading of Jamnagar City (Gujarat) from class-C to B-1 on the basis of the consumer price index;

(b) whether Government have examined this proposal; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under examination.

Lack of Co-operation of Indian Consulate in New York with Indian Exporters

4793. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received from a number of Indian exporters about lack of co-operation on the part of the staff of the Commercial Consulate in the Indian Consulate in New York; and

(b) the broad outlines of such complaints and reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No complaints have been received from bonafide exporters.

(b) Does not arise.

Memorandum from Surat Art Silk Weavers regarding Shortage of Raw Materials

4794. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Surat Art Silk Weavers recently for supply of adequate quantity of various types of raw materials required by them in manufacturing the art silk; and

(b) whether Government have examined the memorandum and their reactions thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir, on 23rd August, 1973.

(b) The spinners and weavers representatives who are signatories to a voluntary agreement for distribution of viscose filament yarn were called to a meeting on 30th August, 1973, with a view to bring the signatories to the agreement together to facilitate smoother working of the voluntary agreement which is, by & large, working satisfactorily. The suggestion made in the memorandum for bringing 100 per cent production of viscose filament yarn under price and distribution control can be considered only after finalisation of Government's views on the Tariff Commission Report.

Decisions on Winding up Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

4795. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to wind up the Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions which was set up in 1964;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether another similar organisation under the title 'Indian International Fair Authority' is being set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is proposed to set up an Authority which would be responsible for organising all trade oriented exhibitions, including those to be held in

India and will also undertake commercial publicity in India and abroad. The details are being worked out. The purpose of creating this Authority is to eliminate the multiplicity of agencies functioning in this field and to have a unified high powered agency to achieve better results.

Proposal to take over S.E. Railway Hotels by I.T.D.C.

4796. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation propose to take over some other hotels of the South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reason why the Tourism Department is not building its own hotel at Puri instead of taking over half century old hotel from Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

(c) The South Eastern Railway hotel at Puri, which is a popular hotel in good condition, is considered suitable for further development.

Central Excise Collectorate for Orissa

4797. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether necessary action to create a separate Central Excise Collectorate for Orissa has since been taken; and

(b) if not, when it is likely to be materialised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Government have decided to take certain administrative measures so as to remove the genuine difficulties of the trade and industry and of the Central Excise staff in the State. The post of Deputy Collector of Central Excise with headquarters at Bhubaneswar has been redesignated as Additional Collector and the incumbent of this post has been empowered to exercise certain statutory powers presently vested in the Collector in respect of Central Excise and Customs matters arising in the State. The Orissa Unit of the present Calcutta & Orissa Collectorate is also being made a separate self-contained administrative unit, in a phased manner, for purposes of recruitment, seniority, promotion, transfer etc., of the staff working in the State in all non-gazetted posts so that gradually all the posts in the non-gazetted grades in Orissa will be filled from amongst the people of Orissa and they will serve only in that State so long as they continue to hold non-gazetted posts.

Arrears of Taxes against Industrialists

4798. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many big industrialists in Orissa have not paid their taxes during the last three years;

(b) what are the arrears against each of them; and

(c) what action Government propose to take against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). For the purpose of levy of income-tax, assessees are not classified according to their source of income, profession or vocation. If the Hon'ble Member desires to have information about any

particular assessee, the same will be collected and furnished.

2. Information readily available in respect of assessees in Orissa shows that as on 31-3-1973 there were 4 assessees against whom net arrears between Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs were outstanding. There were no assessees against whom net arrears exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs were outstanding as on that date.

Agency to ensure implementation of Guidelines issued to Hotels by I.T.D.C.

4799. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation has issued instructions or guidelines to its hotels in respect of making puchases of fresh supplies, food supplies and for maintenace of hotel buildings;

(b) whether I.T.D.C. have any agency to ensure the implementation of these instructions/guidelines; and

(c) if not, how the hotels are making purchases and maintaining their buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Internal Audit Wing at Headquarters and Unit Finance Officers ensure the implementation of these instructions.

(c) Does not arise.

Amendment in the Tea Act re: the Appointment of Tea Board Chairman

4800. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to amend the provisions of the Tea Act regarding the appointment of Tea Board Chairman;

(b) whether Government are considering the appointment of a political man for that post; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) One of the terms of reference of the Task Force on tea industry is to consider what changes are necessary in the functioning of the Tea Board and in its relations vis-a-vis Government. Its recommendations on the subect are awaited.

(b) and (c). Government are considering the question of selecting a suitable person for appointment to the post of Chairman, Tea Board.

मारुति लिमिटेड को विदेशी मुद्रा का आवंटन

4801. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मारुति लिमिटेड तथा उसके विभिन्न अधिकारियों को अलग-अलग कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई और वे राशि किस-किस निधि को दी गई ;

(ख) उन्होंने कितनी और विदेशी मुद्रा की मांग की है ; और

(ग) इस कम्पनी की विदेशी मुद्रा उपार्जन की योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). 17 अगस्त, 1973 को लोक सभा के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3568 के उत्तर में विदेशी मुद्रा दिये जाने के सम्बन्ध में दी गई सूचना के अलावा, मेसर्स मारुति लिमिटेड के कारण किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को

कोई विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं दी गयी । कम्पनी से कोई अतिरिक्त मांग भी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । निर्यात द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने की कम्पनी की कोई योजना नहीं है ।

Air Freight structure from Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Calcutta to other big cities of the World

4802. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether air-freight structure from Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Calcutta to London, New York, Tokyo, Moscow, Paris, Bonn and other big cities of the world is different and if so, the rationale behind it;

(b) whether such differentials affects differentially, the opportunities for trade and business from different areas of the country; and

(c) whether Government propose to review the air-freight structure to introduce uniformity in it?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Cargo rates from points in India to various points of the world are different, base on factors such as the route pattern, the distance between the points of origin and destination, etc.

(b) and (c). Cargo rates are determined through the machinery of the International Air Transport Association, of which Air India is a member. In order to encourage bulk exports from India, special commodity rates are proposed by Air India from time to time, which however, come into force only if accepted by all member-airlines and approved by the concerned Governments.

Defective weights and measures

4803. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 60 per cent of the weights and measures in use are found defective or under valued;

(b) if so, the estimate of loss incurred by the general consumers and cultivators of agricultural commodity therefor;

(c) whether the standards of Weights and Measure Act of 1956 leaves many loopholes for corrupt users of under valued weights and measures;

(d) if so, will Government amend the act to check the use of under valued weights and measures and enforce stringent punishment for use of such weights and measures;

(e) whether Government will undertake the monopoly responsibility of manufacture of standard weight and measures and strengthen the Inspectorate of Inspection; and

(f) if so, the steps proposed, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) During its deliberation the Weights and Measures (Law Revision) Committee found, from the informations given to it, that a substantial portion of certain types of measuring instruments like bathroom scales, school weights, taximeters, clinical thermometers, etc. were inaccurate.

(b) The said Committee has estimated that an error of five per cent in the accuracy of weights and measures or in weighment and measurement would lead to an annual loss of Rs. 1500 crores to the general consumers and cultivators of agricultural commodities.

(c) The Standards Weights & Measures Act, 1956, establishes standards and prohibits use of non-metric weights and measures but does not provide for punishment for the contravention of the provisions of that Act. In the absence of penal provisions, it has not been possible to take action against person contravening the provisions of that Act.

(d) The enforcement of Standard weights and measures being in the State field, State Governments have been requested to enforce rigorously the provisions of the State Act on the subject. However, replacement of the existing Central and State legislation on the subject, as recommended by the said Committee, is under consideration.

(e) Weights and Measures used by Inspectorial staff for the verification of commercial weights and measures are mostly manufactured at the India Government Mint, Bombay. It is not possible for Government to manufacture commercial weights and measures.

(f) Does not arise.

Export and Import Trade handled by STC with Taiwan

4804. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether volume of export and import trade with Taiwan has increased since 1971 and if so, to what extent;

(b) whether the trade is handled by the S.T.C. alone and if so, the items of export and import trade with Taiwan since 1970;

(c) whether private trade between India and Taiwan is also increasing; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) India's exports to Taiwan declined from Rs. 513 lakhs in 1971-72 to Rs. 149 lakhs in 1972-73. Imports into India from Taiwan, however increased from Rs. 37 lakhs in 1971-72 to Rs. 57 lakhs in 1972-73.

(b) No, Sir. The latter part of the question does not arise.

(c) and (d). Sector-wise figures of trade with Taiwan are not maintained.

Boosting Export of Indian Goods Abroad

4805. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the possibilities of further boost-up in the export of Indian goods to foreign countries;

(b) what is the increase in the export trade in the current financial year over the previous ones; and

(c) what are the near channels?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) There is a growing demand for a variety of Indian goods, both traditional and non-traditional, in the markets of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. Among the steps which have been taken to boost the exports include identification of export potential products, market surveys, strengthening the production base of the products, improving the sales promotion measures through various publicity media, participation in large-value-international tenders and turn-key projects, vigorous promotion of export of Indian consultancy services and setting up of joint ventures abroad, improving after sales service, visit of trade delegations and concluding trade agreements arrangements.

(b) India's exports (includings re-exports) during April-August 1973 the latest period for which the statistics are available, amounted to Rs. 850.8 crores as compared to Rs. 757.1 crores in the same months of 1972. This indicates an increase of Rs. 93.7 or 12.4 per cent.

(c) The markets for exports around the Indian Sub-Continent, are the countries of Middle East, East Africa, South-East Asia and others around the Indian ocean.

मध्य प्रदेश को मोटे कपड़े का कोटा दिया जाना

4806. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या **वाणिज्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि राज्य को मोटे कपड़े का कोटा शीघ्रता से दिया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज): (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने नवम्बर, 1973 के लिये नियंत्रित कपड़े की और 1000 गांठों के आवंटन के लिये वस्त्र आयुक्त से कहा है । उनको यह बताया गया कि मिलों ने वस्त्रायक्त को नियंत्रित कपड़े के उत्पादन के बारे में जो सूचना दी है उसके आधार पर नियंत्रित कपड़े की 1468 5 गांठें, जो राज्य को पहले ही आवंटित की जा चुकी है, उस महीने के लिये नियंत्रित कपड़े के उसके भाग से अधिक है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में छिपे धन का पता लगाने के लिये छापे मारना

4807. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में आय-कर विभाग ने छिपे धन का पता लगाने के लिए वर्ष 1972–73 में कितने छापे मारे थे ;

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी धन-राशि का पता लगाया गया; और

(ग) दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है;

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) तीन ।

(ख) 2,23,812 रुपये ।

(ग) एक मामले में कोई दोषारोपणीय बात नहीं पायी गयी । दूसरे दो मामलों में कर-निर्धारण की कार्यवाही जारी है और यथा-र्थक कानूनी कार्रवाई की जायेगी ।

सरकारी क्षे के बैंकों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में कृषकों और उद्योगपतियों को दिया गया ऋण

4808. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में कृषकों और उद्योगपतियों को कितनी राशि का ऋण दिया गया; और

(ख) राष्ट्रीयकरण से पूर्व के आंकड़ों की तुलना में इसके क्षेत्रवार आंकड़े क्या हैं ।

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख) : पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वार कृषकों (प्रत्यक्ष वित्त) और

लघु उद्योगों को जो अग्रिम दिये गये हैं उनकी बकाया राशि इस इस प्रकार है :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

	बकाया राशि
कुषकों	
जून, 1969 तक	70
जून, 1970 ,,	533
जून, 1971 ,,	740
जून, 1972 ,,	842
दिसम्बर, 1972 तक	1012
लघु उद्योगों	
जून, 1969 तक	832
जून, 1970 ,,	1161
जून, 1971 ,,	1347
जून, 1972 तक	1590
दिसम्बर, 1972 तक	1561

(अन्तिम)

मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा 'उद्योगपतियों को दिये गये अग्रिमों के अलग से आंकड़े तथा क्षेत्रवार आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। दिसम्बर, 1972 के अन्त तक, मध्य प्रदेश में सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा उद्योगों के लिये दिये गये ऋणों की बकाया रकम 72.30 करोड़ रुपये बैठती है।

मध्य प्रदेश से एकाधिकार के आधार पर लोई का खरीदा जाना

4809. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** क्या **वाणिज्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने एकाधिकार के आधार पर लोई खरीदना आरम्भ कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या एक ही प्रकार की लोई भिन्न-भिन्न मूल्यों पर खरीदी गई थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Countries likely to participate in the World Trade Fair to be held in Delhi in 1974

4810. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the names of the countries likely to participate in the World Trade Fair to be held in Delhi in 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Invitations have been extended to all the countries of the World with whom India has diplomatic relations. It is as yet early to indicate the names of the countries that are likely to participate in the Fair.

Termination of agreement with Indian Commercial Pilots' Association by Indian Airlines Management

4811. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Management of Indian Airlines propose to terminate its agreement with the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the broad outlines of any new agreement to be made as an alternative?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). With a view to facilitate meaningful negotiations and to determine fresh terms and conditions of service, Indian Airlines issued on 22nd

November, 1973 notices of termination of settlement reached with the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association as well as three other Unions/Associations. Negotiations for fresh agreement have not yet commenced but the intention of the Management is only to eliminate wasteful work practices and thereby improve the safety and efficiency of services.

Loans from Foreign Countries

4812. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign credits tied to certain projects and to specified non-project supplies are no longer preferred by India;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the amount of total credit of this nature not paid back so far; and

(c) whether some countries or agencies have agreed to give India loans/credits which can be defined as untied ones?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). India has emphasised the need for untying of assistance as to source of procurement.

(c) West Germany has made its assistance untied as to source of procurement. The World Bank-group assistance and Swedish credits have always been so untied.

Finance to Self-Employment Schemes

4813. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of widely expressed feelings that the nationalised banks have not come up to expectations in regard to the financing of self-employment schemes in the country as a whole and particularly in States like Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the assessment of Government in this regard; and

(c) what steps, if any, are proposed to remove the inhibiting factors and to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Since nationalisation, it has been the objective of the policy pursued by the public sector banks to provide financial support for self-employment schemes on an increasing scale. The available information relating to the number of borrowal accounts and the advances outstanding under the priority sector category of 'professional and self-employed persons' is set out below:—

Outstanding advances of public sector banks to professional and self-employed persons.

	All India		Andhra Pradesh	
As at the end of	No. of accounts.	Balance outstanding (Rs. Lakhs)	No. of accounts	Balance outstanding (Rs. Lakhs)
June, 1969	7,769	191	569	10
March, 1973*	89,127	1824	7,571	89

*Provisional

Besides the above, bank advances to other priority sectors such as agriculture, small scale industries, retail trade and small business etc. would also include a number of cases of advances to self-employed persons engaged in these sectors.

Apart from providing finance, the public sector banks have taken steps to strengthen their development staff and provide consultancy services. Recently, certain suggestions have been made to them to intensify their efforts and provide support to the Half-a-Million—Jobs programme drawn up by the Planning Commission, the important suggestions being as follows:

(i) Ensuring speedy disposal of loan applications on the basis of viability, preferably within two months, and the review of organisation and procedures etc. towards this end;

(ii) Charging reasonable rates of interest for such schemes;

(iii) Prescribing reasonable margins, which should be kept suitably low in the case of small loans and for making sustained efforts to ensure larger spread of schemes for technical entrepreneurs for which no margin money is stipulated;

(iv) For supplementing the efforts of State Governments and their corporate agencies in providing consultancy and counselling services to small entrepreneurs; and

(v) Establishing close liaison with District and State authorites and State Financial and Corporate bodies so that decision-making for providing loan assistance to viable projects is speeded up.

Request made by President of Andhra Pradesh Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry regarding Location of Regional Offices, of General Insurance Corporation.

4814. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of Andhra Pradesh Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry has in his letter dated 15th November, 1973 pleaded for locating the Regional offices of the four groups of General Insurance Corporation of India at Hyderabad; and

(b) whether in view of the justifying factors, pointed out therein, this request will be acceded to?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The organisational pattern for the Group will have to be planned for maximum efficiency of working, and it envisages Regional Offices only at the four metropolitan centres, *viz.*, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras The suggestion made by the Andhra Pradesh Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry is based mainly on the argument that an office with adequate powers to take decisions will function more effectively and will also be able to deal with specialised insurance and bigger claims. This objective could, however, be achieved by setting up at Hyderabad a Divisional Office with adequate powers.

Recommendations made by Mathrani Committee on pay scales and service conditions for General Insurance Employees

4815. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI K. M MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) wehther Mathrani Committee has submitted its final report to Government on pay scales and service conditions for the General Insurance Employees;

(b) if so, the broad features of the recommendations made and their financial implications;

(c) whether General Insurance Officers have rejected the report; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government on the issues over which Officers feel aggrieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement containing the broad features of the reports on pay scales and conditions of service is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-6010/73]. Since the report in respect of officers has been received only recently, the financial implications on all the classes of employees is not yet available.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The General Insurance Corporation had a joint meeting with all the Associations of employees in the last week of November, 1973 with a view to examine the issues.

Missing Credits in the Provident Fund Accounts of Government Employees.

4816. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the problem of missing credits in the Provident Funds Accounts of Government employees as maintained by the Accountant Generals has assumed serious proportions;

(b) if so, the number of cases in which credit is reported as missing and the total amount involved in missing credits; and

(c) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to evolve fool proof and efficient system of accounting of Provident Fund Accounts to ensure that Government employees save maximum amount in Provident Fund without any fear of missing credits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) There is increase in the number of missing credits in the Provident Fund Accounts maintained by the Accountants General. The position in this regard is less unsatisfactory in some offices than in other.

(b) Out of a total of about 3.4 million Accounts of Provident Fund maintained by all the Accountants General as on 30th September, 1972, requiring a posting of about 40.8 million credits of subscriptions, per year, there are about 3.5 million of missing credits, comprising about 1 million for the year 1971-72 and about 2.5 million for earlier years Roughly 2.5 per cent of the credits for the year 1971-72 are missing. The percentage of missing credits to the total number of credits for the accounts to be posted per year varies from office to office. It is a slow as 0.3 to 1.5 per cent in offices, and higher in others. The amount involved in missing credits would be extremely difficult to work out as these would vary from subscriber to subscriber and may also be the result of the subscriptions not having been made during certain periods in accordance with the Provident Fund Rules.

(c) Missing credits generally arise due to defective preparation of schedules by drawing officers, recovery of

subscription by drawing officers before allotment of account numbers, loss of schedules in transit at different stages, misclassification of credits in accounts, frequent transfers of Government servants in some departments and delays in remittance of subscriptions of Government servants on Foreign Service/deputation/duty in other Accounts Circles, involving settlements through exchange accounts. The overall position which bristles with complexities has been under review. Some of the important steps taken so far to adjust missing credits are, the tracing of correct account numbers of subscribers in Accountants General's Offices from Alphabetical Index Registers, correspondence with drawing officers and Treasury Officers to get correct schedules and particulars regarding unposted items, transfer of credits between account circles by bank drafts instead of through accounting channel in some cases, liberalisation of adjustments of missing credits on collateral evidence basis and collection of requisite details on the spot by sending peripatetic parties, where necessary.

अत्यावश्यक पदार्थों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि की तुलना में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दी गई अन्तरिम राहत

4817. श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या **वित्त मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अक्तूबर, 1973 से लेकर अब तक दाल, कोयला, मिट्टी का तेल और राशन पर मिलने वाले खाद्य पदार्थों के मूल्यों में किस सीमा तक वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह वृद्धि कर्मचारियों के वेतन में अन्तरिम राहत के रूप में की गई वृद्धि की तुलना में बहुत कम है; और

(ग) बढ़ते मूल्यों तथा सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दी गई राहत के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) 29 सितम्बर और 24 नवम्बर 1973 के बीच दालों से भिन्न अनाजों के थोक व्यापार के सूचकांक ((1961-62-100) में 4.4 प्रतिशत, मिट्टी के तेल में 31.2 प्रतिशत और चीनी में 0.1 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है । इसी अवधि के दौरान कोयले के मूल्य में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ जबकि दूध के मल्यों में 8.8 प्रतिशत की कमी हो गई है ।

(ख) और (ग): उपर्यक्त मदों के भारित औसत में हुई वृद्धि 2.1 प्रतिशत बैठती है जबकि संशोधित वेतनमानों में 1200/-रुपये प्रति मास तक वेतन पानेवाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को हालहीमें मंजूर किए गए महंगाई भत्ते का मतलब उनके वेतन में 2.25 से 4 प्रतिशत तक की वृद्धि होना है ।

Retirement age for Air hostesses

4818. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the maximum age of retirement for air hostesses is 30 years and if medically fit they may go upto 40 years;

(b) whether on marriage they are made to retire immediately, and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether other airlines in various countries also follow the same rule?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). According to the service regulations of Indian Airlines and Air-India, an air hostess retires on attaining the age of 30 years or when she gets married whichever is earlier. The management can, however, retain an unmarried air hostess in service up to the age of 40 subject to her being found medically fit and having a satisfactory record of service. It is considered that an unmarried air hostess is more efficient in discharging her duties. The practice followed by the two Air Corporations in this regard is on the pattern prevailing in most airlines abroad.

World Bank Teams' visit for giving assistance for projects in India

4819. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank team had recently toured India for giving asistance for various projects in India;

(b) if so, the main features of its report;

(c) whether the team has also recommended assistance for Rajasthan canal and chambal areas in Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, a brief account thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (d). A World Bank Team had recently visited Rajasthan for appraisal of the Rajasthan Canal and Chambal Command Area Development Projects. The Team would be submitting their Report to the World Bank. It is expected that a credit of about 80 million $ would be forthcoming from the International Development Association for these projects.

Repatriation of profits, dividend and other expenses by Foreign Companies in India

4820. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 905 on the 27th July, 1973 regarding the repatriation of profits, dividends and other expenses by foreign companies in India and state:

(a) whether information about foreign companies other than those mentioned in the above reply has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the names of the Companies and the amount repatriated by them during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Information is still being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Arrears of Income-tax in Bihar

4821. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrears on account of Income-tax in Bihar have mounted considerably;

(b) if so, the total amount outstanding till the end of July, 1973, the names of the parties where the amount exceeds Rs. 5,000; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to realise the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The gross and net arrears of Income-tax outstanding in the charge of Commissioner of Income-tax Patna, Bihar, as on 31-3-1972 and 31-3-1973 were as follows:

(In crores of rupees)

As on	Arrears	
	Gross	Net
31-3-1972	16·17	11·26
31-3-1973	14·72	12·46

Thus, it will be seen that whereas the gross arrears have decreased, there is an increase in the net arrears.

(b) The Income-tax Statistics relating to arrears are prepared quarterly. The gross and net arreas of Income-tax outstanding in the charge of

Commissioner of Income-tax, Bihar, as on 30-6-1973 were Rs. 14.46 and Rs. 13.19 crores respectively.

The number of assessees against whom net arrears exceeding Rs. 5,000/- were outstanding as on 30-6-1973 may be very large and will take a long time to collect. The desired information in respect of assessees against whom net arrears of income-tax exceeding Rs. 50,000 were outstanding as on 30-6-1973 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to realise the arrears are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT.—6011/73].

C.B.I. reports in irregularities noticed in the purchase of ground handling equipment for Indian Airlines

4822. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since received the Central Bureau of Investigation report in regard to the irregularities noticed in the purchase of Caravelle ground handling equipment for Indian Airlines from France in 1966;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). Central Bureau of Investigation has not yet completed its investigation.

Examination of recommendations of Banking Commission

4823. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed examination of the recommendations made by the Banking Commission on restructuring of the nationalised banks; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Banking Commission on restructuring of the nationalised banks are under examination by the Government.

Increase in export of bicycles

4824. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a considerable increase in export of bicycles;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) whether there is any programme under consideration for developing the bicycle manufacturing industry and to enhance the export performance; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Exports of Indian bicycles have recorded increase as will be seen from the following figures:—

Year	Quantity (Nos.)	Value (Rs. crores)
1971-72	1,42,620	1·84
1972-73	2,11,576	2·58
1973-74 (Apl.-Sept., 1973)	Not available.	1·39

Motor buyers of cycles are:—

(i) Indonesia, (ii) Iran (iii) Nigeria, (iv) Bangladesh and (v) U.S.A.

(c) and (d). The bicycle industry is largely self-reliant and is in a position to expand its productive capacity from within the resources available in the country.

Role of middlemen in the dealings of STC

4825. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the role of middlemen in the dealings of State Trading Corporation is going to be eliminated; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The State Trading Corporation has constantly under examniation the role of agents with a view to establishing direct relationship with the over-seas suppliers, and thereby effecting more economical purchases.

Extension of concessional Rupee loan assistance to new industrial concerns.

4826. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India has decided to extend concessional rupee loan assistance to new industrial concerns setting up projects in specified backward areas: and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Industrial Development Bank of India has been operating since July, 1970 schemes of concessional finance both in respect of direct assistance and refinance to State Financial Corporations/Banks in respect of eligible loans to small and medium sized projects in specified backward areas of the country. Direct loans to industrial units in backward areas are now given at a concessional rate of 7½ per cent instead of the normal rate of 9 per cent. Originally the concessions under the scheme were limited to projects where the total project cost did not exceed Rs. 1 crore. This limit was, however, raised to Rs. 3 crores in February, 1973. This scheme has been further liberalised from June 1973 and now the direct concessional assistance scheme in participation with Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India provides for grant of rupee loan assistance upto Rs. 2 crores and under-writing assistance upto Rs. 1 crore to new concerns setting up projects in specified backward districts irrespective of the size of the project cost. The assistance in exces of the above ceiling would generally be extended on normal terms though exception may be made in special circumstances on the merits of a case. The other concessions include longer grace and amortisation period, reduction in commitment charge, lower underwriting commission etc. Industrial Development Bank of India provides concessional refinance at 4 per cent to State Financial Corporations, Banks in respect of their eligible loans to small and medium sized projects in specified backward districts enabling the primary financial institutions to give loans at not more than 7.5 per cent (as against the normal rate of 10.5 per cent and the special rate of 8.5 per cent to small scale units covered under the credit guarantee scheme). These concessions were made available in respect of loans up to Rs. 20 lakhs granted by primary lender. From February, 1973, the concessional refinance assistance is extended in respect of all eligible loans upto Rs. 30 lakhs to small and medium sized projects in specified backward areas provided the

paid-up capital and reserves of the recipient units do not exceed Rs. 1 crore. The other refinance concessions relate to dispensing with levy of commitment charge, longer repayment period with an initial moratorium for 2 or 3 years or even more, deferment of payment of instalments of principal and interest in the initial years, etc. in cases where the primary lending institutions have allowed such concessions.

Since July, 1970, till the end of September, 1973, the Industrial Development Bank of India has sanctioned under concessional terms direct assistance of Rs. 24.1 crores to 28 projects and refinance assistance of Rs. 14.7 crores to 1036 applications for projects in specified backward districts.

Set-back in the Export of Ready-made Garments

4827. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether exports of ready-made garments from India have suffered a set back due to the alleged machinisation by certain textile Mills; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE:): (a) There is no indication to this effect.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign exchange earned by export of Jute during 1971 to 1973

4828. SHRI MADHURAYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned by export of Jute during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) the comments of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The exports of Jute goods during 1971-72 and 1972-73 were of the order of Rs. 264.71 crores and Rs. 247.12 crores respectively.

(b) The earnings had gone down due to severe competition from the synthetic substitutes. Government have initiated several measures including reduction of export duty and greater emphasis on research and development to improve the competitive position of jute.

कपास निर्यात के बारे में अन्य देशों से व्यापार समझौते

4829. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान :** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोवियत संघ, कनाडा और जापान के साथ भारतीय कपास से निर्मित वस्त्रों का आयात करने के लिये कोई समझौता हुआ है;

(ख) क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है कि निकट भविष्य में कपास के उत्पादन में कमी होगी और भारत को उक्त देशों से वस्त्रों के आयात पर निर्भर होना पड़ेगा; और

(ग) विदेशों से वस्त्र आयात करने के बदले देश में वस्त्र निर्माण करने के बारे में सरकार के सामने क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं;

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

आवश्यक वस्तुओं का उधार पर आयात करने संबंधी प्रस्ताव

4830. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत करने की दृष्टि से कुछ आवश्यक वस्तुओं का

उधार पर आयात करने के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे चीजें क्या हैं और किन देशों से इनका आयात किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या इस दिशा में कोई प्रयास किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) आवश्यक कच्चे माल तथा पूंजीगत सामान का आयात करने के लिए विदेशों और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं से मिलने वाले दीर्घावधिक ऋणों और उधारों का पहले ही उपयोग किया जा रहा है । वाणिज्यिक उधार पर कच्चे सामान का आयात करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यकतानुसार प्रयास किये जायेंगे ।

Export of Cotton Textiles toa Bangladesh

4831. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the quantity of clothes which have been supplied by India and the details regarding the time by which the annual export target of cotton textiles to Bangladesh is expected to be achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): During April—October, 1973, cotton textiles worth Rs. 2.72 crores have been exported to Bangladesh. There is no overall annual target for export of cotton textiles to Bangladesh. However, the current limited Payments Agreement for the period 28-9-1973 to 27-9-1974 provides for purchase of cotton textiles from India to the extent of Rs. 300 lakhs by Bangladesh.

Rebate in Excise Duty on Sugar

4832. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Goverrnment had announced any rebate in Excise duty on sugar on the 29th September, 1973;

(b) if so, whether this would enable the industry to maximise production;

(c) whether the rebate will also enable the mills to offer higher prices for cane; and

(d) whether the percentage of the rebate will be different for different periods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir.

Import of Newsprint by STC

4833. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation had sent delegations to the Soviet Union and Bangladesh in September, 1973;

(b) if so, the purpose thereof;

(c) whether any negotiations have been made regarding import of newsprint; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d). No delegations were sent by the S.T.C. to the U.S.S.R. and Bangladesh in September, 1973. However, the S.T.C

sent a delegation to the USSR in May-June 1973 for purchase of newsprint and as a result of negotiations, 28,000 metric tonnes of newsprint were contracted for supply in the year 1973-74 with a provision for further supply of 22,000 tonnes of newsprint in the same year for which price had to be negotiated in November-December, 1973. Negotiations in this regard are currently in progress with the Russian suppliers.

As regards Bangladesh, negotiations are continuing.

Same day Air Connection of States Capitals with Delhi

4834. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of slight revision in the schedule of the I.A.C. flights so that the State Capitals and New Delhi can be negotiated by air on the same day;

(b) if so, when such a revision would be enforced; and

(c) if not, whether Government are aware that some of the State Capitals suffer for want of same day connection with Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). In drawing up their schedules Indian Airlines endeavour to provide a same day connection between Delhi and different States capitals to which air services are operated subject to availability of aircraft, operational requirements, etc.

Construction of Terminal Building at Imphal Airport

4835. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the proposed construction of terminal building at Imphal Airport;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is great public dissatisfaction over the delay in the said construction;

(c) if so, whether Government proposed to take special steps to hasten the matter; and

(d) when the proposal was processed and what are the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (d). The construction of new terminal building at Imphal aerodrome was sanctioned in March 1972. The work has not been awarded so far due to non-receipt of a favourable tender. Efforts are being made to alter the specifications to reduce the cost. If this is successful fresh estimates will be framed.

Assistance to Handloom Industry in Manipur

4836. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures Government propose to take to help handloom industry in Manipur;

(b) whether Government are considering establishment of a separate Directorate and adequate task force for handloom industry in Manipur; and

(c) if so, when and in what manner?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The development of handloom industry in Manipur is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. The question of establishment of a separate Directorate and adequate task force for the industry in the State is therefore relates to the State Government.

The Central Government is however providing financial and technical assistance for developing the industry in the State. The financial assistance is given in the form of block loans and grants towards the State's Annual Plan ceilings. It has been decided to set up a Weavers' Service Centre in the State during the IV Plan period.

Separate Directorate for Tourism in Manipur

4837. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Manipur are considering the question of opening a separate Directorate for tourism;

(b) if so, when and on what scale;

(c) the structure and strength of the present Tourist Department in Manipur; and

(d) whether Government have taken up any steps to develop the surroundings of tourist bungalows already constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) to (d). The required information has been called for from the Government of Manipur and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Export of Khadi, Handloom Cloth and Ready-made items

4838. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken so far for the export of Khadi and Handloom cloth and ready-made items, agencies handling the export and countries buying them;

(b) whether Government are aware that popularity of Khadi and handloom cloth is increasing in the foreign as well as internal market;

(c) whether Government are considering fresh measures for expansion of trade outside and inside the country; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (d). A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

STATEMENT

(A) The important measures taken for increasing exports of handloom cloth and garments are participation in International Fairs and Exhibitions, regular and effective publicity through advertisement in leading foreign journals and magazines, sending delegations and study teams to study, explore and create market, grant of replenishment licences for import of dyes and chemicals and ready-made garment machinery items under the import policy. For khadi goods the Khadi and Village Industries Commission participated in International Trade Fair at Brussels and is opening an Export Show Window in Bombay.

(B) The agencies engaged in the promotion of export of handloom goods are (1) The Handloom Export Promotion Council, Madras, (2) The Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council, Bombay, (3) The Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation and (4) All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Limited, Bombay. For khadi goods the agencies are (1) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission and (2) Khadi Gramodyog Bhavans.

(C) The countries which import these goods in sizable quantities are (1) East European Countries, (2) Nordic countries, (3) European Common Market Countries, (4) United States of America, (5) Canada, (6) West African Countries, (7) Japan, (8) Australia and (9) New Zealand.

(D) Besides the measures listed at (A) above, the following further measures are being taken to expand the trade in these commodities:

(1) Encouragement for introducing new items is being given continuously;

(2) Efforts are being made to obtain and avail of tariff concessions whenever possible, from foreign governments under trade agreements, negotiations etc.;

(3) Assistance to exporters in the form of supply of market information, supply of raw materials at competitive rates etc.;

(4) Simplification of inspection procedures and certification required for exports to certain countries;

(5) Setting up of more Weavers Service Centres to assist the handloom weavers in producing new designs and to bring about technical improvement in production of handlooms so that sales will increase in the local and foreign markets;

(6) Opening of foreign offices by the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society and the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation; and

(7) Constant endeavour by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to improve sales in India and abroad of khadi goods through market surveys from time to time.

Interest Rate on Export Credit

4839. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint against the recent hike in the interest rate on export credit;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Government have received certain representations against the directive issued by the Reserve Bank of India on 16th November, 1973 raising with immediate effect the ceiling of 7 per cent per annum earlier prescribed for pre-shipment (packing credits) and post-shipment credit, to 8 per cent per annum. Ceiling interest rate in respect of credits provided for export on deferred payment terms continues to be 6 per cent per annum as hitherto.

(b) The main points mentioned in the representations are that the increase in interest rate on export finance would adversely affect the competitiveness of Indian products abroad and would run counter to the Government policy of stepping up exports by all means.

(c) The increase in the ceiling interest rate applicable to export finance has been effected by the Reserve Bank having regard to the overall monetary situation and the need for bringing about a proper alignment of the interest rate structure. With the minimum lending rate on bank advances now at 11 per cent, exporters still enjoy a substantial concession in the rate of interest charged on export credits at 8 per cent or 6 per cent, as applicable. As the ceiling rate of interest has been stepped up only on short-term export credit provided by the banks and the exports made on deferred payment basis continue to have the 6 per cent ceiling rate, the exports in general are not likely to suffer as a result of the increase in the ceiling rate.

Seizure of smuggled Goods in Bombay

4840. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bombay Customs Authorities recently seized gold and textiles valued Rs. 11.5 lakhs on 10th November, 1973 in Central and South Bombay; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and whether any persons have been taken into custody in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). On 10-11-73 the Customs authorities at Bombay made the following seizures of gold, textiles and nylon and radiant yarn:—

S. No.	Place of suzure	Commodities seized	Value at market rate	Number of persons arrested
1.	Kalladevi	Textiles .	0·23	3
2.	Mahim .	Textiles, Nylon & radiant yarn. .	2·53	Nil
3.	Nagdevi Street.	Gold	7·96	1

Trade Agreement between India and E.E.C.

4841. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade agreement between India and the European Economic Community is expected to be signed shortly at New Delhi;

(b) whether this agreement would usher in a new era of India's Foreign Trade; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Final agreement is yet to be reached on the

text of the Commercial Cooperation Agreement.

Promotion of Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax

4842. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a uniform promotion policy is followed in the Central Services, like Postal, Exsise, and Income Tax;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether chances of further promotion of Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax are remote as compared to other Central Services; and

(d) if so, reasons therefor and steps proposed to be taken to remove this discrepancy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Minimum lending rate for Bank Advances

4843. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has increased the minimum lending rate for bank advances against most of the commodities covered by selective credit controls;

(b) if so, what is the rate of increase; and

(c) which are the commodities covered?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). As part of its credit policy for the 1973-74 busy season, the Reserve Bank of India has increased the minimum rate of interest from 12 per cent to 13 per cent per annum for bank advances against the following commodities covered by selective credit controls:

(i) *Food grains*: Wheat, paddy and rice and other foodgrains including pulses (For advances other than those to authorised food procurement agencies).

(ii) *Oil-Seeds*: Viz, groundnut, rape-seed, mustard-seed, castor-seed. lin-seed and oils thereof, and Vanaspati.

(iii) *Cotton and Kapas*: In respect of advances to (a) cotton mills, against stocks of raw cotton, other than stocks for 12-14 weeks' consumption for which the mills are entitled to the benefit of lower margins, and (b) to parties other than cotton mills.

(iv) *Sugar, gur and Khandsari*: In respect of advances to (a) mills against stocks of free sale sugar which have been released for sale by the Government and (b) to parties other than sugar mills against stocks of sugar, gur and Khandsari.

However, the minimum rate of interest on advances granted to sugar factories against stocks of free sale sugar which have not been released by Government has been fixed at 12 per cent. There was no such stipulation before the present policy.

Textiles and yarn: Cotton textiles including yarn, as well as fabrics and yarn made out of man-made fibres (which were also brought under the purview of Selective Credit Controls on November 17, 1973) are also now subject to a minimum rate of interest of 13 per cent in respect of advances against stocks to traders, dealers and agents.

कलकत्ता में तस्करी के माल का पकड़ा जाना

4844. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कलकत्ता में विगत तीन वर्षों में तस्करी का कितने मूल्य का माल पकड़ा गया;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई और क्या कार्यवाही की गई ; और

(ग) बरामद किये गये अन्य माल के साथ पकड़े गये सोने का मूल्य भारतीय मुद्रा में कितना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राजस्व मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों में कलकत्ता के सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा पकड़े गये तस्कर आयात के माल का मूल्य नीचे दिये अनुसार था :—

वर्ष	कलकत्ता में पकड़े गए माल का मूल्य
	(लाख रुपयों में)
1970	51.38
1971	59.26
1972	134.87

(ख) अभिग्रहण के उपर्युक्त मामलों के सिलसिले में वर्ष 1970, 1971 तथा 1972 के दौरान गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या नीचे दिये अनुसार थी :—

गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या	165
जिन व्यक्तियों पर इस्तगासे की कार्यवाही की गई उनकी संख्या	131
दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	46
दोषमुक्त किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या	7
जिन व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ मुकदमे अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं, उनकी संख्या	78

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में कलकत्ता में पकड़े गए सोने का भारतीय बाजार दर पर मूल्य नीचे दिये अनुसार था :—

वर्ष	मूल्य (लाख रुपयों में)
1970	5.62
1971	6.43
1972	7.28

आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा कानपुर की दुकानों पर छापे

4845. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या **वित्त मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयकर अधिकारियों ने नवम्बर, 1973 में कानपुर में कुछ दूकानों पर छापे मार कर भारी मात्रा में चांदी बरामद की थी ; और

(ख) बरामद की गई चांदी का भारतीय मुद्रा में कितना मूल्य है और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) पाई गई तथा सीलबन्द की गयी लेखा-बाह्य चांदी का मूल्य 15 लाख रु० के लगभग है । उक्त चांदी के सम्बन्ध में निर्धारिती को धारा 132(3) के अंतर्गत निषेधाज्ञा जारी की गई है । मामले की जांच की जा रही है ।

Recovery of Income from top 50 individuals

4846. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of top 50 persons who paid highest amount of Income-tax in 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73, year-wise;

(b) what were the tax arrears against each of them during the same period; and

(c) the amount of tax arrears written off in case of each one of them during the same period year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The requisite information is readily available only for the year 1972-73 and the same is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See No. LT—6012/73*]. The information in respect of the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Fixing Prices of Different Varieties of Raw Silk

4847. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed floor and ceiling prices for different varieties of raw silk to stabilise the price level; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Central Silk Board has announced floor and ceiling prices for different varieties of mulberry raw silk produced in Karnataka State on the 9th October, 1973.

(b) The floor and ceiling prices announced are as under:—

Variety of raw silk	Floor price Rs. per kg.	Ceiling price Rs. per kg.
Government Filature raw silk 20/22 dn.	45·00	280·00
Cottage Basin raw silk Kolar, Medium 18 22 dn.	20·00	20·00
Charkha Raw silk Medium	165·00	190·00

Reserve Bank's directives to nationalised commercial banks in regard to increase in the margin on advances

848. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:
SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Indian Sugar Mills Association has expressed its surprise over the Reserve Bank's directive to nationalised commercial banks to steeply increase the margin on advances; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that it has received a communication from the Indian Sugar Mills Association expressing its concern over the Reserve Bank's recent directive to banks to step up the margins on levy sugar from 10 to 15 per cent, and on free sale sugar from 15 to 25 per cent respectively.

(b) The recent increases made by the Reserve Bank of India in the minimum margin for advances to sugar

mills against stocks of levy and free sale sugar have been made with a view to ensure maximum possible credit restraint in view of the inflationary pressures in the economy and to prevent hoarding of essential commodities.

उदयपुर हवाई अड्डे का विस्तार

4849. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के उदयपुर हवाई अड्डे का विस्तार, जिसे अब तक पूरा हो जाना था, अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें विलम्ब के क्या कारण है और यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राजबहादुर) : (क) और (ख). उदयपुर विमानक्षेत्र पर सीमान्त (टर्मिनल) भवन के विस्तार का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। धावनपथ, एप्रेन तथा टैक्सी पथ को मजबूत करने का कार्य हाल ही में ठेके पर किया जा चुका है। धावनपथ के विस्तार के लिये निविदायें (टैंडर) आमंत्रित की जा रही है। प्रारम्भ होने की तारीख से दो वर्षों की अवधि के भीतर इन कार्यों के पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

हल्दी-घाटी का पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास करने का प्रस्ताव

4850. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार हल्दी-घाटी का महाराणा प्रताप की स्मृति में पर्यटक केन्द्र के रूप में विकास करने का विचार है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि असंख्य पर्यटक इस ऐतिहासिक स्थल को देखने के इच्छुक हैं परन्तु समुचित सुविधाओं के अभाव में वे वहां नहीं जा सकते ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी): (क) और (ख). सरकार को जानकारी है कि हल्दी-घाटी एक महान ऐतिहासिक स्थल है तथा पर्यटकों, विशेषकर देशी पर्यटकों के लिए यह एक स्वाभाविक एवं आकर्षण का विषय है। तथापि, इसे पर्यटक केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए अभी कोई योजनाएं प्रारम्भ नहीं की गयी हैं। हल्दी घाटी तक पहुंचने व यात्रा करने के लिए पर्यटकों के लिए परिवहन व अन्य आवश्यक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के प्रश्न पर राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से ऐसी कार्यवाही की दृष्टि से जो उपलब्ध साधनों के अन्तर्गत व्यवहार्य हो सके विचार किया जाएगा।

60 per cent cut in Cloth Supply to Bihar.

4851. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cloth supply to Bihar has been cut by 60 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons of this cut;

(c) whether the cut in the allotted quota has increased the prices of the controlled cloth and if so, by now much;

(d) whether the supply Minister of Bihar has written a letter to the Union Minister in this regard; and

(e) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The quantity of controlled cloth allotted to the State of Bihar from May, 1973 onwards is shown below: —

Month	Allotment made to Bihar State (including quantities allotted to mills' own retail shops (Figs. in bales)
May, 1973	2,796
June, 1973	1,130
July, 1973	3,483
August, 1973	1,831
September, 1973	1,910
October, 1973	1,423
November, 1973	1,384

(b) Full quota of controlled cloth could not be allotted to the State of Bihar during some months because of shortfall in production of controlled cloth.

(c) The prices of controlled cloth are statutorily fixed and the question of increase in prices thereof due to cut in the quota for the State of Bihar does not arise. No complaints of sale of this cloth at prices higher than the stamped prices have been received.

(d) and (e). The Minister, Food, Supply & Commerce, Government of Bihar has addressed the Commerce Minister urging for increase in the quota of controlled cloth for the State of Bihar and allotment of full quota of controlled cloth every month. The request is being examined.

विदेशों को भेजे गये भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के अधिकारियों की संख्या

4852. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम विदेशों में आयोजित सम्मेलनों और आयोजनों में अपने अधिकारियों को भेजता है और यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1970–71, 1971–72 और 1972–73 में अलग अलग कितने अधिकारी भेजे गए और उक्त अवधि के दौरान उन पर प्रति वर्ष कितनी राशि खर्च हुई ;

(ख) क्या जो अधिकारी सम्मेलन अथवा आयोजनों से लौटते हैं, वे भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम को कोई लिखित रिपोर्ट नहीं देते हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार लिखित रिपोर्ट के अभाव में उनके कार्यों का मूल्यांकन किस आधार पर करती है; और

(घ) लिखित रूप से रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत न करने का क्या औचित्य है ;

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी)

(क) जी हां, जब निगम का यह विचार हो कि ऐसा करना पर्यटन की अभिवृद्धि तथा भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा सृजित सुविधाओं व आधारभूत उपादानों के उपयोग के हित में है तब निगम अपने प्रतिनिधियों को किसी सम्मेलन विशेष में भाग लेने के लिए भेजता है। अपेक्षित सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	विदेशों में भेजे गये अधिकारियों की संख्या	किया गया व्यय
		(रुपये)
1970–71	6	72,823.00
1971–72	9	1,37,929.00
1972–73	12	1,82,841.00

(ख) कुछ अधिकारियों द्वारा औपचारिक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की गयी हैं तथा दूसरे अधिकारियों द्वारा सम्बद्ध फाइलों पर टिप्पणिया दर्ज की गयी है।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नही उठते ।

Allocation of foreign exchange to persons going abroad

4853. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what is the total amount of foreign exchange in pounds and dollars sanctioned to tourists and V.I.Ps. who went abroad in 1971-72 and 1972-73 and out of which how much foreign exchange was sanctioned to Shri M. C. Ramachandran of Tamil Nadu film industry and Shri Raj Kapoor and his group from Bombay film industry in the year 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Under current regulations no foreign exchange is being made available to tourists as such. However, those who go under the Foreign Travel Scheme may be deemed to be tourists. Under this Scheme during 1971-72 a sum of Rs. 107 lakhs was released; for 1972-73 up to June, 1973 the amount released was Rs. 64 lakhs. Currently data are being maintained purpose-wise and it is not feasible to indicate releases made to V.I.Ps. If information is required about any person or persons details would be collected. During 1971 no release was made either to Shri M. G. Ramachandran or to Shri Raj Kapoor and his group.

Bill paid to Ashoka Hotel, Hotel Ambassador of New Delhi and Hotel Hindustan, Calcutta by Indian Airlines

4854. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state what is the total amount of bills paid to the Ashoka Hotel, Hotel Ambassador of New Delhi and also of Hotel Hindustan, Calcutta by the Indian Airlines in the year 1972-73 for the accommodation and other charges of the pilots, airhostesses and others?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): The total amount of bills paid for the year 1972-73 on account of accommodation charges for crew members and stranded passengers was as follows:—

(a) Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi — Rs. 6.98 lakhs

(b) Hotel Ambassador, New Delhi — Rs. 6.08 lakhs

(c) Hotel Hindustan International (Calcutta) — Rs. 2.57 lakhs

Number of Indian Airlines flights cancelled from January, 1973 to November, 1973.

4855. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the total number of Indian Airlines flights cancelled due to mechanical or other reasons from January, 1973 to November 1973 and loss of revenue due to that?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): The number of Indian Airlines flights cancelled during the period 1st January to 31st October, 1973 due to mechanical or other reasons was 3067 as against 80453 take-offs planned (i.e. about 3.8 per cent).

It has not been possible to work out the loss of revenue due to such cancellations in view of the present lock-out.

Increase in Prices of Silk Fabrics.

4856. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of art silk fabrics have enormously increased during the last one year;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of such increase and reasons thereof;

(c) whether this increase has considerably depressed export of art silk garments; and

(d) the extent to which foreign exchange earning have declined consequently?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). There have been increases of the order shown in the statement enclosed.

(c) No Sir. The exports of art silk fabrics have registered an increase over the previous years' figures.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

The movement of prices of a few varities of grey art silk fabrics per linear meter in Bombay market is shown below:—

	January, 1973	November, 1973
Nylon Plain 46"	2·68	3·85
Viscose tafetta 92 × 56-437"	1·45	3·80
Viscose full Crepe 92 × 56-37"	1·95	3·90
Nylon Satin 37"	3·85	5·50
Bemberg Georgette 40 × 40 64 × 64-40/41	1·80	2·50
Nylon Georgettee 15 × 40/168/92	2·82	4·35
Viscose Georgette 75 × 75/51/52"	3·15	4·75
Viscose Staple 80 × 72-46/47"	2·30	3·60

The main reasons for increase in art silk fabrics prices was increased market prices of yarns used in the manufacture of fabrics.

Rise in Consumer Price-Index in Delhi and Chandigarh

4857. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the increase in consumer price index in the Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh during the last three months?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): The Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (1960-100) is avalable upto the month of October 1973. Between July and October 1973, the rise in the Index for Delhi was 6.3 per cent. The corresponding information for Chandigrah is not avilable since that city is not included in the list of fifty centres which from the basis for the compilation of the All India Index.

Losses suffered by Nationalised Banks

4858. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether five out of 14 Nationalised Banks are reported to be in the red; and

(b) if so, the causes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The accounts of a nationalised bank are closed at the end of each calendar year. They are thereafter audited and the profits determined after making the usual and necessary provisions. In view of this at this stage, it is difficult to indicate effect of current year's operations on profitability of nationalised banks.

Export of Transistors

4859. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the countries to which India is exporting Transistors;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned during the last two years; and

(c) whether Indian transistors are becoming popular in foreign countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) During 1972-73, India exported transistor radios to 44 countries of which the major buyers were:—

(i) U.K., (ii) Sweden, (iii) Hong Kong, (iv) Nigeria, (v) Czechoslovakia, (vi) Nepal. (vii) Iraq, (viii) the Netherlands, (ix) Bulgaria, (x) Dahomey Republic, (xi) Barbados, (xii) Bangladesh, (xiii) Fiji Islands, (xiv) Singapore, (xv) Ethiopia and (xvi) Dubai.

(b) Value of exports of transistor radios during the last two years has been as follows:—

1971-72 — Rs. 1.72 crores.

1972-73 — Rs. 1.01 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Demand for equalisation of Cotton Prices

4860. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum emphasizing the need for reconsideration by the West Bengal Government of the demand for equalization of cotton prices all over the country has been submitted to Government; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal of the West Bengal Government and the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The broad points made by the West Bengal Government have been summed up in the statement attached. These points are being examined by the Government.

Statement

Broad points made by the West Bengal Government in their Memorandum

1. As against the all-India average of 11 per cent. over 50 per cent of the textile mills were closed in 1971 in West Bengal. The high percentage of closure in West Bengal has been attributed to additional freight on cotton.

Additional financial burden is incurred by West Bengal Mills on account of:

(i) freight element.

(ii) need for maintaining higher stock levels than for mills proximade to cotton markets.

2. The production pattern in West Bengal which comprises coarse and medium yarn and cloth requires higher percentage of cotton than that in other regions, while the sale value of the final product is lower than in other regions.

3. Textile mills in West Bengal are more labour intensive than in other regions because of general resistance to rationalization resulting in higher labour cost per unit of production.

4. The Finance Manager of the Industrial Re-construction Corporation of India has been quoted in support of the demand for cotton freight equalisation as an important and quick method of revitalising the sick and closed mills of West Bengal.

5. If the principle of Cotton Freight Equalisation is accepted, parties will be encouraged to establish new spinning mills in the Eastern region whereby it will be possible to meet the yarn requirements of handloom/powerloom weaves more effectively.

6. Cotton transport to West Bengal is handled by Railways to the extent of 95 per cent whereas in other regions, cotton transport is handled by Railways to the extent of only 33 per cent as much as 6 per cent being handled road transport. Hence reduction in railway freight is very crucial for mills in West Bengal.

7. Railways are empowered under the Railway Act to offer "station to station" concessional rates, etc. There are precedents where such reliefs have been given. This possibility ought to be seriously considered, especially as Northern Railway had offered station to station rates 2/3 years ago.

8. Wide spread power cuts in 1972 point to the need for expansion of the industry in regions where thermal power can be available. Experience of the operation of yarn control also points to the need to remove regional imbalances.

9. The new markets in Bangladesh points out to the need for setting new spinning and weaving mills in West Bengal which is possible only if the disadvantages on account of freight element on cotton is removed.

10. Finally, in view of the nation-wide importance of issues involved, the enquiry may be entrusted to the Planning Commission where a High Powered Group may be set up with the representatives of the Ministries of Industrial Development, Railways and Commerce along with some independent economists.

Proposal for making arrangements at Calcutta for a Permanent Exhibition

4861. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has any proposal for making arrangements at Calcutta for a permanent exhibition of products which India could offer for export; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal and how far it has been executed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Number of Working Tea Gardens in the States of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Assam

4862. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of working Tea Gardens in the States of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Assam; and

(b) the value of output of Tea Gardens in each State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The number of working tea estates as on 31-3-1972 in the States of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Assam was 291, 745 and 6463 respectively.

(b) The quantity and estimated value to tea produced in these States in 1972 were as follows:

	Quantity in m. kg.	Value in Rs. crores
West Bengal	106·92	73·67
Assam	239·98	159·83
Tamil Nadu	53·22	35·51

Export of Electric Bulbs to Foreign Countries

4863. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bengal Lamps of Calcutta have secured export order for supply of electric bulbs to foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). M/s. Bengal Lamps of Calcutta have been exporting electric bulbs to various countries including Nigeria, Ethopia, Singapore, Thailand, Bangladesh, etc. According to the information available with the Engineering Export Promotion Council, they have orders on hand to the tune of Rs. 15 lakhs and have also firm enquiry for export of tube lamps of Rs. 50 lakhs approximately.

Request from Kerala Government regarding Transfer of Land from Kovalam Beach Resort Project to Kerala Tourism Development Corporation

4864. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have requested the Government of India to transfer the necessary land from the Kovalam Beach Resort Project to the Kerala Tourism Development Corporation Limited for constructing an economy type hotel at Kovalam; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government have been requested to consider alternative sites for the location of the Corporation's proposed hotel, in line with the recommendations of the UNDP Beach Resort Development Survey Team.

Concurrence to Participate in the Share Capital Structure by Weavers in Kerala

4865. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a request from the Government of Kerala for concurrence to participate in the share capital structure of primary and factory type weavers' industrial co-operative societies in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in communicating the decision on this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is still under consideration.

विदेशों को निर्यात किये गये सामान के बारे में शिकायतें

4866. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह:** क्या **वाणिज्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान भारत से निर्यात किए गए सामान के बारे में किन-किन देशों से सरकार को शिकायतें मिली है ;

(ख) सरकारी अथवा निजी क्षेत्रों के किन-किन संगठनों ने इस सामान का निर्यात किया था ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका, ब्रिटेन, नीदरलेंड, फ्रांस, पश्चिम जर्मनी, डेनमार्क, इराक, सऊदी अरब, लेबनान, जोर्डन, मोरक्कों, सीरीया, लिबिया नाइजीरिया, और कीनिया।

(ख) जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) जहां भी व्यवहार्य पाया गया है ऐसे वाणिज्यक जानकारी विवादों से सम्बन्धित निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदों। वस्तु बोर्डों, वाणिज्यिक जानकारी तथा अंकसंकलन के महानिदेशक कलकत्ता, भारतीय निर्वाचन परिषद आदि द्वारा मामले को उठाया गया है :

विवरण

1. मैसर्स टी० आई० साईकिल आफ इंडिया, अम्बाटूर, मद्रास
2. मैसर्स हंसराज क्लबंतराय, कांमू।
3. मैसर्स चैलेन्ज इंजीनियर प्रा० लि० कलकत्ता।
4. मैसर्स नेशनल अग्रीक्लचर को-ओपरेटिव मारकेटिंग फैडरेशन लि० ।
5. मैसर्स इंडिया तम्बाकू कं० लि० बम्बई।
6. मैसर्स इंडियन ओवरसिज ट्रेडर्स टुटिकोरन।

7. मैसर्स सिलौन कलकत्ता ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन, कलकत्ता ।

8. मैसर्स पावर केवल्स प्रा० लि० बम्बई ।

9. मैसर्स इंडिस्ट्रियज एण्ड टेक्नीक्ल एजुकेशन (इंडस्ट्रियज) इंस्टीच्यूट आफ इंडस्ट्रियल देशन पटना ।

10. मैसर्स जय श्री एक्सपोर्टर्स लि० कलकत्ता ।

11. मैसर्स अल्जेमेन सोन इंडस्ट्रियज दिल्ली ।

12. मैसर्स शाहीसेन नेटवियर, लुधियाना ।

13. एईएम यसफ एण्ड सन्स, मद्रास ।

14. मैसर्स जैन टयूब के० लि० नई दिल्ली ।

15. मैसर्स बी डी स्वामी एण्ड कं० मद्रास ।

16. मैसर्स प्रिमियर कैवल्स कं० लि० अरुणाक्लुम, केरल ।

17. मैसर्स जूसाभाय ए अलमा एण्ड सन्स बम्बई ।

18. मैसर्स मै० गोविन्द अन्नप्पा पाई ए० सन्स मंगलोर ।

19. मैसर्स ला मिक्का मायकेनेट कं० गिरीदह, इंडिया

20. मैसर्स भारत ओवरसिज लि० कलकत्ता ।

21. मैसर्स महाराष्ट्र स्माल सोसल इंडस्ट्रियज डिवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन, बम्बई ।

22. मैसर्स आर० के० इंटरप्राइज, अमृतसर ।

23. मैसर्स भारत स्टील टयूब्स लि० बम्बई ।

24. मैसर्स चैलेन्ज प्रा० लि० कलकत्ता ।

25. मैसर्स हनुमान आरयन बर्कस, कलकत्ता ।

26. मैसर्स खन्डेलवल टयूक्स बम्बई ।

27. मैसर्स जोय इंडस्ट्रियज लि० कलकत्ता ।

28. श्री मदन सिंह आफ गजेबों इंडस्ट्रियज, बम्बई ।

बिहार में राष्ट्रीयकृत बंकों द्वारा दिये ऋण

4867. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में अक्तूबर, 1973 तक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा कितना ऋण दिया गया था ;

(ख) इस ऋण में उद्योग, कृषि, ट्रक, टैक्सी तथा अभ्रक उद्योग को अलग-अलग कितना ऋण दिया गया था ;

(ग) क्या बैंकों को इस बारे में अनुदेश जारी किये गये हैं कि एक वर्ष में एक बैंक कितनी राशि का ऋण दे सकता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वे किस प्रकार के हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पास उपलब्ध आधुनिकतम आंकड़ों के अनुसार, बिहार राज्य में, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये ऋण तथा दिसम्बर, 1972 के अन्तिम शुक्रवार को ऋण की बकाया राशि 54.92† करोड़ रुपया थी ।

(ख) इसमें से, उद्योगों, कृषि और परिवहन क्षेत्रों को दिये गये अग्रिम इस प्रकार थे :—

श्रेणी	दिसम्बर, 1972 के अन्तिम शुक्रवार को बकाया राशि
	(करोड़ रुपयों में)†
1. उद्योग . .	20.34
2. कृषि (बागानों के अतिरिक्त)	3.79
3. यातायात . .	3.95

†आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं ।

ट्रक, टैक्सी और अभ्रक उद्योग जैसे विस्तृत वर्गों के आंकड़े अलग से तैयार नहीं किये जाते ।

(ग) और (घ). भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, प्राय: बैंकों को राशि उस राशि के सम्बन्ध में अनुदेश नहीं देता, जहां तक कि कोई बैंक एक वर्ष में अग्रिम दे सकता है । फिर भी, 1973–74 के अधिक काम काज के मौसम के लिये, ऋण नीति के अंग के रूप में, रिजर्व बैंक ने बैंकों को संकेत दिया है कि सितम्बर, 1973 के अन्त से अप्रैल, 1974 के अन्त तक की अवधि में, बैंक अग्रिमों की वृद्धि को, सितम्बर, 1973 के अन्त में बकाया ऋणों के स्तर के 10 प्रतिशत तक सीमित रखा जाना चाहिये, लेकिन इसमें खाद्यान्न वसूली के लिये दिये जाने वाले ऋण शामिल नहीं होंगे, और बैंकों को परामर्श दिया कि वे कुल मिला कर इस अधिकतम बीमा को दृष्टि में रखें और ऋण मंजूर करने में उचित प्रतिबन्ध अपनायें ।

Avoidance of Income-Tax

4868. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state·

(a) what is the estimate of the avoidance of Income-tax during the last year; and

(b) what steps are taken to curb tax-avoidance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No estimate of tax evasion during last year has been made by Government.

(b) The various legislative and administrative steps taken to curb tax evasion are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6013/73].

Assurance given to Employees of R.B.I. in regard to Promotion and Recruitment as a result of Creation of a Holding Company

4869. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had assured the Reserved Bank of India employees to discuss the question of Reserve Bank of India staff promotion and recruitment following the creation of a holding company comprising the Industrial Development Bank and the Unit Trust of India;

(b) if so, when the discussion will be held; and

(c) what steps are being taken to help them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Finance Minister recently met a few representatives of the All India Reserve Bank Employees' Association at New Delhi. The representatives present raised before him certain matters relating to their future service prospects, consequent on the proposed restructing of the Industrial Development Bank of India and the Unit Trust of India.

The Finance Minister has given a notice on the 7th December, 1973 to the Lok Sabha, of his intention to ask for leave to introduce the Public Financial Institutions Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1973, in the current session. In this proposed legislation, Government have taken into account all relevant aspects, including the view points expressed by the representatives of the Association.

Exemption of Gratuity from Payment of Income-Tax

4870. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been made by the National Labour Organisation that payment of gratuity upto Rs. 24,000 should be tax-free;

(b) whether they have also demanded that heirs claiming provident fund accumulation should not be required to produce Estate Duty clearance certificate; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Retirement gratuity received by employees is exempt from tax subject to a ceiling limit of one-half month's salary for each year of completed service, caluclated on the basis of the average salary for the three years immediately preceding the year in which the gratuity is paid, or 15 months' salary so calculated or Rs. 24000, whichever is the least. The National Labour Organisation has suggested liberalisation of this tax concession in certain directions.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया में कुप्रबन्ध के बारे में ज्ञापन

4871. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सैंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया के कुप्रबन्ध की ओर ध्यान दिलाते हुये नेशनल आर्गेनाइजेशन आफ बैंक वर्कर्स की ओर से एक ज्ञापन अक्तूबर, या नवम्बर, 1973 में सरकार को दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य, बैंक कर्मचारियों की राष्ट्रीय संगठन द्वारा 30 नवम्बर, 1973 को पत्र के रूप में वित्त मंत्री महोदय को पेश किये गये ज्ञापन का उल्लेख कर रहे है ।

ज्ञापन में सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया के विरूद्ध जिन मुख्य बातों पर जोर दिया गया है वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) प्रबन्धकों और संघ के प्रतिनिधियों के सम्मेलनों पर बड़ी बड़ी रकमें लगायी जा रही हैं ।

(2) प्रबन्धकों ने यह निर्णय किया है कि सतर्कता विभाग को कोई पूछताछ या जांच पड़ताल नहीं करनी चाहिये ।

(3) लेखा परीक्षकों से केवल वे ही रिपोर्ट भेजने के लिए कहा गया है जिनकी एजेन्ट जैसे कार्यरत कर्मचारियों द्वारा स्वीकृति दे दी गई हो ।

(4) केवल मान्यताप्राप्त संघ ही बैंक का सक्रिय भागीदार है और गैर-मान्यताप्राप्त संघों के साथ किये जाने वाली सभी करार मान्यताप्राप्त संघ की पूर्व स्वीकृति से किये जा रहे हैं ।

(5) 31 दिसम्बर 1972 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के शेष (बैलेंसिस) का मिलान अनेक स्थानों पर नहीं किया गया है ।

(6) खाते बन्द करने की तारीख को अन्य बैंकों की जमा रकमों को लेकर शाखाओं में जमा रकमों के आंकड़े बड़ी सफाई के साथ बढ़ा चढ़ा कर दिखा दिये जाते है ।

(7) कृषि और लघु उद्योग के नाम में जाली वित्त घोषणा की बहुत बड़ी रकमें दिखायी गई हैं ।

बैंक से अपने विचार व्यक्त किये जाने के लिये कहने पर बैंक ने यह सूचना देते हुये कि अखिल भारतीय मामलों में वह केवल अखिल भारतीय बैंक कर्मचारी संघ से सम्बन्धित मान्यताप्राप्त संघ से ही करार या बातचीत करता है, अन्य आरोपों का खण्डन किया है ।

Loss shown in the balance sheet of the Central Bank of India

4872. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whethre the Central Bank of India has shown a loss of 1.20 crores in its balance sheet for the period ending June, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Central Bank of India has reported that as per the unaudited statement of accounts, there has been an excess expenditure of Rs. 33.73 lakhs over income during the half year ended 30th June, 1973 due to:

(i) Fall in the credit deposit ratio compared to the corresponding half year;

(ii) A fall in the average yield of advances;

(iii) A rise in the cost of deposits.

The loss or profit for the bank is determined only for the year as a whole after the annual accounts are audited by the auditors and the usual and necessary provisions are made.

Export of silk yarn and silk made garments during 1972 to 1974

4873. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of silk yarn and silken garments exported in 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) The amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):

			1972-73	April-October 1973-74
(a)				
(A)	Spun Silk yarn	kg.	51,950	..
	Raw Silk	Kg.	300	1,617
	Natural Silk Readymade Garments.	Lakh Sq. M's.	3·87	2·96
(B)	Spun silk Yarn . .	Lakh Rs.	55·00	..
	Raw Silk	,,	0·30	3·88
	Readymade Garments.	,,	82·68	69·29

(b) Rs. 137·98 lakhs.

मध्य प्रदेश की इंदौर डिवीजन में जीवन बीमा निगम की शाखाओं में कथित कुप्रबन्ध

4874. **श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या **वित्त मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर डिवीजन में भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम की विभिन्न शाखाओं के कार्यकरण तथा कुप्रबन्ध के बारे में सूचना प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) स्वयं माननीय सदस्य से एक समाचार प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें भारत के जीवन बीमा निगम के इन्दौर प्रभाग के कुछ कार्यालयों में कुछ अनियमितताएं होने का आरोप है ।

(ख) इस मामले की जांच के लिये जीवन बीमा निगम को भेजा गया है ।

त्रिपुरा के चाय के मालिकों द्वारा ऋणों का लिया जाना

4875. **श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या **वित्त मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या त्रिपुरा राज्य के चाय बागान मालिकों ने बागानों के विकास के लिये बैंकों तथा अन्य सरकारी वित्तीय संस्थानों से भारी मात्रा में ऋण ले रखा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक चाय बागान ने बैंकों और अन्य विभिन्न वित्तीय संस्थानों से कितनी धन राशि के ऋण लिये हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि सरकार से लिये गये ऋणों का अधिकांश चाय बागान मालिकों ने चाय बागानों के विकास के बजाय अन्य उद्योगों में उसका उपयोग किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) से (घ). वित्तीय संस्थाओं अर्थात् भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक, औद्योगिक वित्त निगम, भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम, भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम, भारतीय यूनिट ट्रस्ट और कृषिपुनर्वित निगम ने त्रिपुरा राज्य में चाय बागान के विकास के लिये कोई ऋण मंजूर नहीं किये है । अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों ने भी चाय बागान के विकास के लिये किसी ऋण की मंजूरी नहीं दी है लेकिन राज्य में बारह बागानों के लिये कार्यचालन पूंजी के लिये ऋण की सीमायें मंजूर की हैं ।

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचना दी है कि चाय बोर्ड ने त्रिपुरा में छः चाय बागान को चाय मशीनों और सिंचाई उपकरणों की खरीद और बागान का विस्तार कार्य करने के लिये 6.90 लाख रुपये की मंजूरी दी है । उपयुक्त प्रयोजन के लिये दिये गये ऋण का किसी अन्य कार्य में उपयोग किये जाने की जानकारी चाय बोर्ड को नहीं है ।

Restrictions on Credit

4876. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instead of liberalising the existing restrictions on credit, Government have imposed restraint and tightened it; and

(b) if so, the reasons and justification for such policy?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). As part of its credit policy for the 1973-74 busy season, the Reserve Bank of India has introduced a number of measures covering increase in minimum lending rates, increase in margins, increase in statutory liquidity ratio etc. The Reserve Bank has also put a ceiling on the overall credit expansion excluding credit to be made available for food procurement, during the period end-September 1973 to end-September 74, as also on the borrowings of the commercial banks from the Reserve Bank. These measures have been taken by the Reserve Bank with a view to guard against excessive credit expansion during the busy season 1973-74, in view of the inflationary pressures on the economy and the need for discouraging hoarding.

Increase in Conveyance Allowance to Central Government Employees

4877. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to increase the conveyance allowance to Central Government Employees because of the abnormal rise in the cost of petroleum;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the date of issue of orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). In terms of the Third Pay Commission's recommendations Government have decided to increase the existing rates of conveyance allowance of civilian Central Government employees belonging to Classes II, III and IV. The revised rates are as follows:—

Average monthly traval on official duty	Rates of conveyance allowance for journeys by	
	Owned Motor-car	Other modes of conveyance
Kms	Rs. p.m.	Rs. p.m.
201—300	100	35
301—450	150	50
451—600	175	60
601—800	200	70
Above 800	225	75

A further increase is not contemplated at present.

The case of Class I Officers is under the consideration of Government.

(c) The orders promulgating the revised rates for employees of Classes II, III & IV are expected to issue shortly.

Shortage of Yarn at Fixed Price for Handloom Weavers in U.P.

4878. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI G. C. DIXIT:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Handloom weavers in U.P. are not getting yarn at fixed price; and

(b) if so, whether any instructions have been issued in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) There have been reports about difficulties of getting yarn at controlled prices from States including U.P. following stay orders granted by High Courts. In respect of a large number of mills it has been reported that they have been selling yarn at rates other than the controlled rates.

(b) Control over distribution of yarn upto counts 80s has been relaxed. The mills run under the management of National Textile Corporation have also been requested to sell yarn produced by them to the Weavers Cooperative Societies and the State Textile Corporations at controlled prices.

Take-over of Yarn Production

4879. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI G. C. DIXIT:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take over complete yarn production for distribution through their own agencies; and

(b) if not, whether this would be done through the Weavers Co-operative Societies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to take over complete yarn production for distribution either through the Government's agencies or Weavers Co-operative Societies.

Limit fixed for exemption of House Rent receipts for Central Government Employees

4880. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the limit fixed for exemption of House Rent receipts will not cover those Central Government employees whose pay fixation in the new pay scales will be Rs. 800 to Rs. 850 per month; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to safeguard their interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Governmen: have decided, in improvement of the recommendation of the Third Pay Commision, that employees belonging to classes II, III and IV and drawing pay up to Rs. 750/- in the revised scales of pay shall not be required to produce rent receipts for claiming house rent allowance. Some representations have been received to the effect that this concession should be extended to higher pay groups. These are being examined.

Establishment of a Five Star Hotel at Hyderabad

4881. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Tourism Delopment Corporation is negotiating with the Government of Andhra Pradesh for establishing a Five-Star Hotel at Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the project, the terms of the negotiations and the stage at which the negotiations are at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of a boat-house on the fore-shore of Hussain Sagar at Hyderabad

4882. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal, with necessary plans and estimates, for the construction of a boat-house on the foreshore of Hussain Sagar near Youth

hostel at Hyderabad, has been sent to the Department of Tourism by the Andhra Pradesh Government for early administrative approval of the project and sanction of some amount for starting the project now and the bulk of the amount later on; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Centre thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) The State Government has made a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs in the Fifth Five Year Plan for Development of facilities at Hyderabad including Hussain Sagar. No specific proposal for the construction of a boat house on the fore-shore of Hussain Safar, has so far been received from the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Seizure of smuggled T.V. Sets

4883. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the smuggling of T.V. sets from abroad is likely to pose threat to small scale T.V. manufacturers in the country;

(b) the number of sets estimated to have been smuggled into the country during the last three years and the actual number of sets so far confiscated by the Customs authorities; and

(c) the type of penalty or punishment imposed on the persons in possession of smuggled T.V. sets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Government is aware of the position.

(b) The number of foreign T.V. sets seized by the Customs authorities in the country during the years 1970, 1971 and 1972 was 941, out of which 698 sets have so far been confiscated. It is not practicable to estimate the number of T.V. sets smuggled.

(c) In addition to the confiscation of smuggled T.V. sets seized from the persons, in suitable cases personal penalties are imposed and prosecutions are also launched.

Nationalisation of export business in Coir Products

4886. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to nationalise the export business in coir products;

(b) whether Government have received any suggestion from Kerala Government to this effect; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The proposal to canalise the export of coir and coir products was considered, but the Kerala Government is not in favour of such canalisation.

'सामान्य आदेशों' को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में साथ साथ जारी करना

4887. **श्री सुधाकर पांडे :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा के अनुसरण में सभी सामान्य आदेश हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में साथ साथ जारी करने के लिये कौन कौन से प्रबन्ध किये गये है ;

(ख) क्या वे व्यक्ति, जिन्हे इस सम्बन्ध में कार्य सौंपा गया था, अपने कर्तव्य को ठीक तरह से निभा रहे हैं ;

(ग) गत तिमाही के दौरान ऐसे कितने मामले सामने लाये गये हैं ; जिनमें मंत्रालय तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों द्वारा 'सामान्य आदेश' की श्रेणी में आने वाले पत्र, परिपत्र तथा ज्ञापन आदि केवल अंग्रेजी में जारी किये गये और उनका हिन्दी रूपान्तर साथ जारी नहीं किया गया ; और

(घ) सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा किये जाने का विचार है ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) सभी सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों और कार्यालयों को आदेश जारी किये जा चुके हैं कि सभी 'सामान्य आदेश' अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों भाषाओं में एक साथ जारी किये जाये, तथा निगम अनुभागों में निगरानी-केन्द्र '(चेक प्वाइन्ट)' स्थापित किये जाये जो यह सुनिश्चित करें कि कोई भी सामान्य आदेश जो दोनों भाषाओं में नहीं हैं साइक्लोस्टाइल अथवा जारी न किया जाये ।

(ख) से (घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Advancing of loans by Nationalised Banks to unemployed graduate in Kerala

4888. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed graduates who were advanced loans by the Nationalised Banks in Kerala to start their business during the last three years: and

(b) the amount of loan advanced to them, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The present arrangements for data flow in the scheduled commercial banks do not provide for compilation of information in respect of such detailed categories as advances to unemployed graduates. However, such advances are included in the overall advances granted to small-scale industries, retail trade and small business and professional and self-employed persons, in the priority sector. Available information regarding advances granted by scheduled commercial banks to above categories in Kerala, district-wise as on the last Friday of December 1972 is given below:

(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

	Small-Scale Industries		Self-employed and professional services and small business.	
	No. of A/cs.	Amount outstanding.	No. of Accounts.	Amount outstanding.
Alleppey	634	248,66	383	16,64
Cannanore	976	273,70	1813	35,79
Ernakulam	2275	777,95	1461	99,39
Idikki	80	9,35	103	1,97
Kottayam	726	144,95	271	20,58
Kozhikode	886	184,44	988	32,17
Malappuram	144	21,02	4912	18,27
Palghat	436	98,02	563	18,82
Quilon	955	1024,37	2017	13,87
Trichur	1286	271,51	1777	39,52
Trivandrum	889	121,39	547	34,67
State—Total	9257	3175,36	14835	331,69

Opening of new branches of Nationalised Banks in Kerala

4890. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in the State of Kerala which have been surveyed for opening new branches of the nationalised banks during the last three years;

(b) the names of the places where such banks have been opened and when these banks were opened; and

(c) the names of places where opening of branches have been sanctioned but not opened so far and the time by which such branches are likely to be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Under the Lead Bank Scheme, the concerned banks were required to survey the districts allotted to them with a view, inter-alia, to determining the growth centres offering potentialities for opening of bank offices. As a result of these surveys, 167 centres, as set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6014/73], were identified by the banks for opening of offices in Kerala. Apart from these surveys, the banks also periodically undertake an assessment of different centres for determining their suitability for opening bank offices.

(b) The names of the identified centres in Kerala where since the commencement of the Lead Bank Scheme nationalised banks have opened offices and the dates of their opening are set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6014/73].

(c) As at the end of November 1973 all the commercial banks together hold licences/allotments for opening 104 more offices in Kerala as set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6014/73]. Normally the banks are expected to implement the licences within a period of six months in respect of licences pertaining to Rural/Semi-urban centres and one year for other centres.

Financial assistance by I.D.B.I. to industrial units in Kerala

4891. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial assistance provided by the Industrial Development Bank of India to the Industrial units in the State of Kerala is meagre; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Industrial Development Bank of India has upto the end of September, 1973, sanctioned total assistance of Rs. 17.5 crores to industrial concerns located in Kerala of which Rs. 11.3 crores has been disbursed. According to the employment in manufacturing industries and value added by manufacture, the share of Kerala in Development Bank's assistance does not seem to be low. The Development Bank, however, ensures that no worthwhile project is allowed to languish for want of institutional support.

With a view to maintaining close liaison with Government Department and other bodies connected with industrial development, the Development Bank had opened a branch office in Trivandrum in August, 1970 (shifted to Cochin in March, 1972). The Development Bank has taken as initiative in forming an inter-institutional group in Kerala State consisting of the representatives of State Government all India and State Financial institutions

and leading banks in the State for discussing the problems of industrialisation of the State in general and development of industrially backward districts in particular. The Development Bank has taken the lead in establishing in February, 1972, a Technical Consultancy Service Centre known as KERALA INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNICAL CONSULTANCY ORGANISATION LIMITED, with the object of identifying project ideas, preparing project profiles, feasibility reports and pre-investment studies in respect of specific industries, indentification of prospective entrepreneures etc. The Development Bank, thus, not only provided financial assistance for industrial projects promoted in the State, but has also been very active in creating necessary climate in which viable industrial projects could be sponsored in the State.

Licences given to shoddy spinning units

4892. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the shoddy spinning units which have been licensed so far and their capacities;

(b) how many applications for shoddy plants are still pending and since when; and

(c) how many of these licensed units have not so far shown progress in installation and commissioning the plants for production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). **No industrial lincence has been granted to shoddy spinning units recently. However, 51 parties were approved for issue of permits under Woollen Textiles (Production and Distribution) Control Order, 1962. Out of these approved parties, only two units of 600 spindles each have so far been granted permits by the Textile Commissioner. 140 applications under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (including those already approved for issue of permits) are pending since 1970 and have to be processed through the Licensing Committee before the parties concerned are issued an Industrial License.**

(c) **Does** not arise. However, one of the two units for which permits have been granted by the Textile Commissioner has commenced production.

Licences for manufacture of synthetic tops

4893. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many units are licensed primarily for the manufacture of synthetic tops and what is their respective licensed capacity and actual production;

(b) whether Government have taken a decision to treat synthetic top units on par with wool combers for the purpose of allocating imported raw materials, if so, what steps have been taken to implement the same; and

(c) what further steps Government have taken for allocating indigenous viscose staple fibre to these units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) **The following three units have been licensed for**

manufacture of synthetic tops with the capacities indicated below:—

Name of the unit	Licensed capacity for synthetic tops	Actual production (in kgs.)
	Per annum in lakhs kgs.	
1. M/s. Wellman (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay .	7·1	1969-70 . 8,03,500 1970-71 5,98,200 1971-72 8,57,300 1972-73 8,74,700
2. M/s. R. K. Synthetic and Fibre Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	4·5	Nil.
3. M/s. Commonwealth Spinning and Knitting Mills Pvt. Ltd., Ludhiana. . . .	4·5	Nil.

(b) It has been decided to provide for raw material to the synthetic combers. either from imports or from indigenous sources if available. Details are being worked out.

(c) Indigenous viscose staple fibre is not being allocated to the synthetic combers. The allotees may send material to them for coverting it into tops.

Promotion of Income-Tax Officers

4894. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dispute regarding the rights of direct recruits and promotees from Class II in the Income-Tax Officers' Cadre regarding promotions, seniorities etc. is pending in the Supreme Court;

(b) whether during pendency of the case in the Supreme Court, promotions are likely to be made from promotee officers; and

(c) if so, in view of the hearing of the above mentioned case in early December, 1973 whether such promotions could not be held over till the verdict is given and if not what is the urgency involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The second list of *ad hoc* promotions has been issued on 29-11-1973. Since the promotions have been made in accordance with the directions of the Supreme Court, a large number of officers promoted happen to be those who were appointed to the grade of Income-Tax Officers, Class I, by promotion from the grade of Income-Tax Officers. Class II.

(c) It was considered expedient and necessary to fill the posts urgently for proper functioning of the Department and it was decided that filling up of the vacant posts by making promotions from the Income-Tax Officers. Class I, need not wait till the Court gives its final judgement.

Increase in price of finer varieties of Cotton Textiles

4895. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been a phenomenal increase in the prices of cotton textiles of finer varieties dur-

ing the last three months;

(b) whether there has also been very high increase in the prices of textiles of man-made fibres; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the increase?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Increase in prices of some fine and superfiine sorts of cotton cloth in October, 1973 over the prices in August, 1973 ranges from 7.22 per cent to 31.91 per cent.

(b) Increase in prices of some representative sorts of man-made fibre fabrics during the same period ranges from 6.40 per cent to 11.76 per cent.

(c) Increase in prices is mainly due to increase in the prices of foreign and indigenous cotton and shortage of raw materials like caprolactum and wood pulp.

Fixation of purchasing price in jute growing areas by Jute Corporation

4896. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the purchasing price fixed by Government in the jute growing areas;

(b) the total amount purchased by the jute mills through their own agencies, State-wise; and

(c) the total quantity of jute imported from Bangladesh and at what price per ton during the last six months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Government of India have fixed the minimum statutory price of Rs. 125.00 per quintal for Assam Bottom variety of raw jute delivered at Calcutta during the current season. Based on this price derivative prices have been fixed at different centres for different varieties. Commercial purchase operations are, however, conducted by the JCI on an average price of Rs. 157.68 per quintal for the Assam Bottom variety at Calcutta.

(b) The mills have purchased through their own agencies a quantity of 37.2 lakh bales upto the end of October, 1973. The figures of State-wise purchases by mills are not available.

(c) No imports have been made during the last six months.

Rise in Prices of Essential Commodities

4897. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3505 on the 17th August, 1973 regarding the supplying of essential commodities to the people at fair price and state:

(a) whether all the measures enumerated in the said reply have not only failed to stem the rise in prices of essential commodities but also the prices have gone on increasing; and

(b) if so, the exact price rise in retail prices of essential commodities during the last one year and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). As stated in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3505 answered on August 17, 1973, major foodgrains and certain other essential goods are being made available at fixed prices and the question of covering more consumer goods under the public distribution system

is being examined by a Committee, the full report of which is expected to be available shortly to the Government. Since then there has been no increase in the controlled prices of levy sugar and coarse varieties of cotton cloth; issue prices of foodgrains were raised recently with a view to reducing food subsidy and limiting the level of deficit financing.

The All-India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (1960 — 100) for October, 1973 (the latest available) at 254 shows a rise of 21.5 per cent over the corresponding month of the last year. The Government is seriously concerned about the price rise, and has been taking all possible steps which have been aimed at both augmenting the availability of essential commodities in short supply and curbing excess demand in the economy. The various anti-inflationary measures adopted by the Government in the course of the year, coupled with improved kharif crop and better prospects for the rabi, are expected to have a moderating effect on prices.

Per Capita Credit Advanced and Population served by each Bank Branch in Bihar

4898. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5239 on the 31st August, 1973 and state:

(a) what steps are being taken to bring the Districts of North Bihar on par with the rest of Bihar and the whole of Bihar to the All-India level in terms of *per capita* credit advanced and population served by each bank Branch; and

(b) which and how many Bank Branches have been opened or are to be opened during the current financial year in each of the Districts of North Bihar since July, 1969 and the target for the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). As mentioned in reply to Unstarred Question No. 5239 answered on 31st August, 1973 the level of deposit mobilisation and credit utilisation in a region is largely determined by the level of economic activity and availability of infrastructural facilities like transport, power, communication etc., in that region. The public sector banks on their part are devoting increasing attention to the needs of under-developed/underbanked regions, including North Bihar by opening more bank offices and laying greater emphasis on increasing their lending to small borrowers in priority sectors like agriculture, small scale industry, road transport etc. During the period July 1969—August 1973 the public sector banks opened 138 offices in the districts of North Bihar. The location of these offices is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-6015/73]. The banks are now preparing Three Year Rolling Plans for branch expansion and the Plan for the years 1974—76 is yet to be finalised. As at the end of August 1973 the public sector banks held 30 licences/Allotments for opening offices in the Northern districts of Bihar at the Centres as listed in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6015/73].

Setting up of a Parliamentary Committee to review Loan Policy and System of Recruitment in Nationalised Banks

4899. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any decision on the memorandum submitted to him by 206 Members

of Parliament for setting up a Parliamentary Committee to review the Loan Policy and the system of recruitment in the Nationalised Banks; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The various issues raised in the Memorandum are still under examination.

Classifications of Stations for Posting of Central Excise and Taxation Staff

4900. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the main categories into which the stations for the posting of Central Excise and Taxation staff are divided;

(b) the various facilities like allowances which are available at the stations of each one of these categories; and

(c) the names of stations of each category in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The various stations have not been divided into any categories for the purpose of posting the Central Excise and Taxation staff. They are liable for posting to any station within the charge to which they belong. The allowances admissible to them such as City Compensatory Allowance, House Rent Allowance, Hill (Compensatory) Allowance etc., at such stations are governed by the general orders issued by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) from time to time which are applicable to all Central Government servants.

Recommendation made by Department of Agriculture to I.F.C. Re: Increase in Loan to Cooperative Sugar Mills

3901. SHRI K. SURAYNARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Agriculture of India recommended to the Industrial Finance Corporation to increase the loan pattern of Rs. 150 lakhs to Rs. 210 lakhs as block loan to the Co-operative sugar mills which are under construction in the country as the cost of the machinery had gone up nearly from 40 to 50 lakhs over and above the original estimates; and

(b) if so, the action taken by his Ministry thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Industrial Finance Corporation considers individual cases of loan assistance for co-operative sugar factories on merits. Amongst other relevant aspects, relating to viability, the question of a reasonable share capital structure to the borrowed funds for the project is also kept in view, though in the case of co-operatives, relaxations in the desired debt/equity ratio are allowed to a certain extent. The question of financing the new co-operative sugar factories consequent on the increased cost was considered in a meeting convened by the National Co-operative Development Corporation on 30-4-73. It was anticipated then, that consequent on increased cost, the Corporation might have to increase their long term loans. The Corporation, in participation with the Life Insurance Corporation, has already agreed to give, on merits, enhanced rupee loan assistance of Rs. 225 lakhs each, to two new sugar factories. The Corporation will continue to endeavour to give liberal financing to sugar co-operatives consistent with such criteria as would be essential in the interest of the viability of the project.

No worthwhile project, especially in the cooperative sector, is allowed to suffer for want of term-loan finance

Steps taken to Curb Expenditure on Administration

4902. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to curb expenditure on administration and other austerity measures adopted or proposed;

(b) the cut in expenditure regarding different allowances allotted to Ministers for their personal requirements;

(c) the economy measures taken regarding expenditure by Diplomatic Missions abroad and the Ministerial tours in the country and in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) In order to effect curtailment in non-developmental Government expenditure which, *inter alia*, includes expenditure on Administration etc., in addition to economy measures already in force, further economy measures introduced this year are:

A 10 per cent reduction in contingencies and travelling allowances, deferment of construction of non-functional buildings which have not proceeded beyond the plinth level; deferment of annual repairs and maintenance of Government buildings except a few prestigious buildings; ban on creation of new posts which have remained vacant for more than six months; deferment of rotational transfer of officers in various branches of Government to save on transfer allowances; savings in petrol consumption by departmental vehicles and on telephone calls; economies in expenditure on entertainment and foreign travel; curtailment in house building advance to Government employees; economy in expenses involved in holding of conferences seminars and meetings; keeping to a minimum invitations for holding international gatherings and directing the public sector undertakings to minimise their cash losses by generating more internal resources through efficient functioning. Certain other measures not detailed in this reply have also been taken for curtailing Plan Expenditure.

(b) In order to create a proper climate of austerity it has been decided to adopt the following measures with immediate effect:—

(i) the consumption of petrol by Ministers' staff cars has been restricted to a maximum of 900 litres per quarter.

(ii) Except for 3 telephones 2 used by the Minister either directly or through their personal staff at the place of their work and another telephone in Parliament House, the other telephones of Ministers have been barred from STD facility. Similarly, except for 2 telephones at the residence of a Cabinet Minister or a Minister in independent charge and one telephone at the residence of a Minister of State or Deputy Minister, the rest have been barred from STD facility. The upper limit of calls from telephones barred from STD facility have been fixed at 1500 local calls per quarter.

(iii) In regard to the office telephones of personal staff of Ministers the various orders issued in respect of Government officials have been made applicable. In regard to residential telephones except for two telephones in the use of the Ministers' personal staff others have been barred from STD facility and the upper limit of calls has been fixed at 1500 local calls per quarter exclusive of STD calls certified to have been made for official work.

Besides, the Prime Minister has issued a circular to all members of the Council of Minister suggesting the following measures:—

(i) Official entertainment should be modest and restricted only to visiting foreign dignitaries of the rank of a Minister and above.

(ii) Travel on official account should be cut down to the barest minimum necessary to fulfil essential and unavoidable engagements.

(iii) Visits abroad should be severely curtailed.

(iv) All ostentatious expenditure on renovation and repairs of buildings and furniture and furnishings should be eschewed.

(v) The expenditure on contigency should be reduced to the barest minimum and no purchase on Government account made unless the essentiality is established as a result of close scrutiny.

(vi) Austerity should be observed in the consumption of electricity, both for normal use and for use on special occasions such as marriages.

(c) A number of economy measures were introduced by the Ministry of External Affairs to effect maximum possible savings in expenditure by Diplomatic Missions abroaded. They are detailed below:—

Rationalisation of work procedures and reduction in the staff strength in various Diplomatic Missions: continuation of a 5 per cent cut in the gross foreign allowances: restriction of expenditure under Travelling Allowances to the inescapable minimum: continuation of the existing ban on mid-term home leave passages except in cases of emergency; limitation to 90 per cent of the prescribed ceiling of hotel accommodation expenditure on first arrival of officials at Missions abroad; restriction of overtime allowances; restriction to austerity levels of public entertainment on occasions like Republic Day etc: reduction of expenditure on telegrams etc; reduction of expenditure on repairs and minor works including additions/alterations of buildings save in exceptional circumstances; restrictions on expenditure on books and stationery, diplomatic bags, cars etc; ban on expenditure on construction of non-functional buildings which are yet to be taken up or which have not proceeded beyond the plinth level.

Extension of Trade benefits to India by E.C.M. for another year

4903. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the E.C.M. Members have agreed to extend the present trade benefits for another year;

(b) if so, the nature of tariff consessions that India expects in respect of different items from the E. C. M. countries, under this agreement; and

(c) what other steps have been and are being taken by Government to set of the likely loss to India's trade consequent on the British entry into E. C. M.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Following UK's entry into the European Economic Community, many of the trading advantages enjoyed by India in the UK market would be lost following the progressive adoption as from 1-1-1974 by UK of the Common Customs tariff and other commercial policies of the Community.

We have been pursuing both with the UK and the EEC the question of maintaining the present trading advantages in Britain for one more year

during 1974 so that adequate time is available for consultations and finding solutions to our trading problems arising from UK's entry into EEC. The response has not, however, been encouraging.

Possible solutions to the problems in some of the sensitive areas of our trade are already under negotiation with the Community. In respect of some of these areas some mutually acceptable solutions might emerge. India may also benefit from some improvements in the Community's Generalised Preference Scheme for 1974.

India is also trying to conclude a Commercial Cooperation Agreement with the enlarged Community to strengthen the trade relations between the two sides.

देश के वे वायु मार्ग जिनमें सरकार को प्रति वर्ष हानि उठानी पड़ती है

4904. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में कुछ ऐसे वायु मार्ग हैं जिनमें सरकार को प्रति वर्ष हानि उठानी पड़ी है और यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में, प्रति वर्ष सरकार को कितनी हानि उठानी पड़ी तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा परिचालित 102 मार्गों में से कारपोरेशन को 82 मार्गों पर हानि हुई। इन मार्गों के नाम अनुबन्ध-I के रूप में सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दिये गये हैं [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-6016/73]।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना अनबन्ध-II के रूप में सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है।

दीर्घकालीन निर्यात नीति

4905. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी समिति ने अक्तूबर, 1973 में दीर्घकालीन निर्यात नीति की समीक्षा की थी और यदि हां, तो उक्त समिति ने क्या सुझाव दिए ; और

(ख) क्या 1973-74 से 1976-77 की अवधि के दौरान निर्यात में 16 प्रतिशत की वार्षिक वृद्धि करने का लक्ष्य उनके मंत्रालय ने निर्धारित किया है और यदि हां, तो इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) सरकार ने पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना तथा बाद के लिए निर्यातों हेतु दीर्घकालिक नीति की सिफारिश करने के प्रयोजनार्थ प्रो० एस० चक्रवर्ती, सदस्य, योजना आयोग की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति नियुक्त की है। समिति ने कुछ बैठकें करली हैं और विचार विमर्श कर रही है।

(ख) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि 1974-79 के लिये निर्यातों के विकास की वार्षिक मिश्रित दर 7.6 प्रतिशत रखी गई है। इसके ब्यौरे हाल ही राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद द्वारा अनमोदित पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदा दस्तावेज में उपलब्ध हैं।

केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा बनाये गये होटलों के निर्माण तथा उनकी साज-सज्जा पर खर्च की गयी कुल राशि

4906. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने पर्यटकों विशेषकर विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने तथा उनको सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिये देश में अनेक स्थानों पर शानदार होटलों का निर्माण किया है ;

(ख) इन होटलों के नाम क्या हैं और गत तीन वर्षों में अब तक उनमें से प्रत्येक के निर्माण तथा उसकी साज-सज्जा पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है; और

(ग) क्या इन होटलों का उपयोग करने वाले भारतीयों की प्रतिशतता विदेशी पर्यटकों से बहुत अधिक है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) : (क) और (ख). विभिन्न आय वर्गों के पर्यटकों की आवश्यकता पूर्ति के लिये भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम ने, जो कि सरकारी क्षेत्र का एक उद्यम है, होटल, मोटल, यात्री-लाज और समुद्र-तटीय कुटीरों जैसे विभिन्न प्रकार के आवासों का निर्माण किया है अथवा उन्हें परिचालित के लिये अपने नियंत्रण में लिया है । इनमें से गत तीन वर्षों में भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा निर्मित / परिचालन के लिये अपने नियंत्रण में लिये गये तीन होटलों के 4/5 स्टार वर्ग के लिये स्वीकृत हो जाने की सम्भावना है ।

इनका विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :—

नाम	उदघाटन की तारीख	निर्माण/साज-सज्जा पर किया गया व्यय
होटल अशोक, बंगलौर	1-5-1971	188.18 लाख रुपये
अकबर होटल, नई दिल्ली	27-1-1972	87.48 लाख रुपये (इमारत में परिवर्तन साज-सज्जा आदि का व्यय दर्शाता है)
कुतुब होटल, दिल्ली	4-11-1973	15.00 लाख रुपये (इमारत में, जो यू० एस० ए० आई० डी० इमारत काम्प्लेक्स का एक भाग था, किये गये नवीकरण कार्य का व्यय दर्शाता है)

(ग) होटल अशोक, बंगलौर, के मामले में यद्यपि यह ठीक है तथापि अकबर होटल, नई दिल्ली, में ठहरने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों का प्रतिशत अधिक है। कुतुब होटल, दिल्ली, हाल ही में खोला गया है।

Extension of Marketing Fund Financial assistance to Keral for the promotion of Kerala Handicraft and Handloom Products

4907. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the answer given to the Unstarred Question No. 2756 on the 9th March, 1973 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision about extending Marketing Fund financial assistance to Kerala for the promotion of the export of Kerala handicrafts and handloom products;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in taking decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala had requested that Marketing Development Fund assistance may be extended to the State Undertaking, namely, the Handicrafts Development Corporation of Kerala Ltd., on its export promotional activities. After due scrutiny of the application, the Corporation has been accorded recognition as on Export House, making it eligible for assistance from M.D.F. on approved activities of export promotion such as market studies, publicity and participation in exhibitions.

(c) Does not arise.

12 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED LOSS OF ABOUT RS. 10 LAKHS TO NATIONAL SEEDS CORPORATION DUE TO SHADY TRANSACTIONS

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "Reported loss of about Rs. 10 lakhs to the National Seeds Corporation in the last three months due to shady transactions."

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): It is presumed that the reference in the news item which appeared in the "Hindustan Times" of the 13th December, 1973, that the National Seeds Corporation had lost about Rs. 10.00 lakhs in the last three months due to shady transactions. The facts of the case as reported by the National Seeds Corporation are as under:—

The National Seeds Corporation finalised on the 25th September, an agreement with the Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation for the supply of 8,500 quintals of potato seeds. Under the contract, potato seeds had to be moved to Jessore by road, since potato seeds are highly perishable, when removed from the cold storages. The potato seed were to be exported from the cold storages in Delhi, Meerut Jullunder, Ahmedabad and Calcutta.

Since there was no rate contract arrangement with any transport company for movement of seeds to Bangladesh, the National Seeds Corporation invited limited quotations for the transport of the seeds from the storage points mentioned above, to Jessore. The work was awarded to M/s Central Transport of India whose quotations were the lowest for movement of seeds from all the storage

points except Calcutta. On the 3rd October, 1973, the Company informed the Corporation that due to the threat of strike by transporters in Calcutta from the 8th October, 1973, it would not be possible for it to undertake within the specified time limits the movement of seeds to Jessore. With the assistance of the Ministry of Transport, the National Seeds Corporation was able to arrange for the Central Road Transport Corporation, a public sector undertaking, to settle with the Central Transport of India the terms for the transport of seed from Calcutta to Jessore. However, the Central Transport of India continued to be responsible for the movement of seeds in time and the fulfilment of all terms and conditions.

The allegation that the movement of seeds to Jessore could have been made at a lesser rate by invoking the existing rate contract arrangements with another transport company for transport of seeds from Delhi to Calcutta is reported to be not correct.

If the movement of seed from storage points to Jessore, had to be broken up into two phases, i.e. from storage points to Calcutta and from Calcutta to Jessore, it would have meant provision of emergency storage and transhipment at Calcutta. It was the intention of National Seeds Corporation to have only one agency responsible for the entire movement of seeds within 10 days to Jessore. The later development of the threatened strike by transporters necessitating transhipment at Calcutta, could not have been foreseen.

The total bill for the transport of about 8,500 quintal of seeds from Delhi, Meerut, Jullunder and Ahmedabad came to Rs. 2.89 lakhs only. The National Seeds Corporation has withheld the payment to M/s. Central Transport of India a sum of Rs. 31,111.04 on account of short supply and one day's delay in reaching about 60 tonnes of seeds within the stipulated period of 10 days. The question of National Seeds Corporation having lost Rs. 10.00 lakhs in this deal does not arise. However, on a report from the Regional Manager, Calcutta, the National Seeds Corporation is scrutinising the transactions to see whether there were any irregularities.

The seeds were despatched from storage points after prior inspection by representatives of Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation and they were further examined at Calcutta by the Directorate of Plant Protection for issue of phyto-sanitary certificate. Further, the risk of damage in transit had been covered by insurance by the Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation, because according to the contract the National Seeds Corporation had only to supply the seeds ex-godowns. The contract with the transporter provided for deductions on account of shortages in transit in excess of the normal dryage limits. The National Seeds Corporation has not suffered any losses on account of any shortages or damages during transit, as these are either deductible from the transporters or covered by the insurance arranged by the Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation. The supplies were accepted by the Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation who have reported short supplies or damage wherever noticed, in individual consignments. Though the facts as reported, do not substantiate the allegations, the Govt. of India will examine in detail the entire transaction and will take action against the persons responsible, if any irregularities are established.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the National Seeds Corporation was expected to perform a very important role in the economy of the country. Not only this, Sir. It was expected to procure and produce the seeds of quality so that it could act as an instrument for change in the economy. On the other hand what has happened is, there have been a

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]

host of charges against the Corporation. The charges are of corruption. The charges are of over-payments. The charges are of procuring poor quality of seeds, instead of procuring good quality seeds. Now we have the gravest of all charges, that is, over-payment to the tune of lakhs to certain favoured parties. What happened is like this. The hon. Minister has said in the statement that the contract was signed on 25th of September. May I ask the hon. Minister about this? Is it a fact that the confirmation was given by the Bangla Desh Government to the National Seeds Corporation in August itself. And when the offer is made to the corporation and confirmation is given the contract is completed? The formalities could be executed much later. But is it not a fact that the confirmation was in August and the officers of the Corporation slept over for a month and then they created an emergency of their own and thus could make a favour to a few parties? I want the hon Minister to tell us about this point.

Secondly, what happened was this. From Delhi to Calcutta the freight used to be Rs. 1500 per 100 quintals.

Now, the favoured parties were given the contract at Rs. 3,000/- from Delhi to Jessore in Bangladesh which meant Rs. 2,200/- from Delhi to Calcutta and Rs. 800 and odd from Calcutta to Jessore whereas there was a common contract by the National Seeds Corporation with some transporter for carrying the seeds from Delhi to Calcutta at the rate of Rs. 1500 per hundred quintals. That shows the favouritism shown to the tune of Rs. 700/- from Delhi to Calcutta. The hon. Minister said that the object was that one party should carry the whole thing from Delhi to Jessore whereas, in fact, one party carried some from Delhi to Calcutta. Then, the contract was broken and the Government of India's own undertaking had come to the rescue of the N.S.C. It carried the seeds from Calcutta to Jessore. It is not that favoured party which carried that but it is the Government of India's own undertaking which had to do the job on an emergency basis. If you calculate the deductions made, for Rs. 31,000, that comes to Rs. 500/- per hundred quintals. This was the rate they paid to the Government of India's undertaking, that is Rs. 500 per hundred quintals whereas they have paid for that favoured party Rs. 850/-. They did not even deserve Rs. 850/-. They deducted Rs. 500 only from that contractor. Thus, they favoured them at two stages—one, from Delhi to Calcutta and the other from Calcutta to Jessore. In fact they got this return. This is the report of a newspaper. I quote from that. This is what it says:

> "The National Seeds Corporation, a Government of India undertaking, has suffered a loss of about Rs. 10 lakhs in the last three months due to shady transactions.
>
> "Certain top officials of the Corporation are believed to be involved in the deals....."

No explanation had been received from the officials as to why these contractors were given this contract when there was already a contractor to whom they were already giving this contract for Rs. 1500 per hundred quintals of seeds from Delhi to Calcutta. Why were his services not availed of?

Further on, the paper says:—

> "On October 26, the Regional Manager of Calcutta pointed out that the CTI was charging exorbitant rates. Evidently to justify the "deal", a back-dated note was prepared, dated Sept. 26, 1973."

This date was given by the hon. Minister. It further went on to say:

> "Another feature of the internal correspondence, obviously to cover up possible inquiries later, is securing letters from Chandigarh and

Ahmedabad that no transport company is willing to carry seeds to Bangladesh.'

* * * *

"This is only one concrete instance of the underhand dealings in the Corporation. An officer of the Accounts and Audit Service was appointed three years ago and he managed to pull it out of the red by streamlining a number of procedures and eliminating several agencies. The unhappy officials managed his exit. The bunglings today reportedly run into eight figures....."

This is one aspect of the bungling. The second is that the seeds supplied to Bangladesh happened to be of poor quality. The Minister, in his statement, has himself admitted that there are individual transactions where, of course, there is supply of poor quality seeds. But, most of the seeds supplied to Bangladesh are of poor quality. It has been stated here that the seeds supplied to Bangladesh were unacceptable and when they reached the destination, in some cases, the percentage of rotten seeds was as high as 95 per cent.

This is the performance of the N.S.C. I want to ask three or four specific questions.

(i) Is it a fact that the confirmation of the contract was received from the Bangladesh Government in August and not in September as stated in the statement laid on the table of the House?

(ii) Is it also a fact that there was a transport company carrying the goods of the Seeds Corporation from Delhi to Calcutta at the rate of Rs. 1500 per hundred quintals?

(iii) Will you hold an inquiry and suspend the officers concerned and appoint a Parliamentary Committee to completely examine the working of N.S.C. with special reference to this particular shady transaction?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I do not know what justification there is for the hon. member to put more reliance on what is published in the newspapers and not to accept the version given by the National Seeds Corporation. He asked why this arrangement was accepted in the month of September when the Bangladesh Government had to send a letter sometime in the month of August. I would merely say this that so far as the letter from the Bangladesh Government is concerned, it contained certain conditions not acceptable to the NSC. For instance, one of the important items was about the delivery of the seeds, potato seeds. They wanted the delivery to be given in some part of Bangladesh. We said delivery would be given only ex-godown and it should be inspected there by officers of the Bangladesh Government, to see whether it was good seed, bad seed and so on, and then the responsiblity should be undertaken by the Bangladesh Government. On account of these negotiations, the final settlement was made in the month of September and then the arrangement for transport thereafter was made. It is wrong for the hon. member to assume that it was purposely delayed and that it was done only in order to give this to this particular company. So there is a wrong impression which I would like to remove from the mind of the hon. member. So far as the Seed Corporation is concerned, they took the earliest action. The letter was sent on 7th August. Reply was received on 25th August from the Bangladesh Government, and on account of the negotiations, it took sometime before it was settled in September and afterwards, the arrangement for delivery was made. There was nothing wrong in it.

Secondly, a question which has been raised by the hon. member—and published in the newspapers—is that there is a loss of about Rs. 10 lakhs. Where is the loss of Rs. 10 lakhs? No one has been able to find

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

out that there is this loss of Rs. 10 lakhs.

So far as the quality of the seeds is concerned, the seeds supplied to Bangladesh were examined both ex-godown and also at Jessore and there was no objection from the Bangladesh authorities saying that they were of bad quality. Till now also we have not received any communication from the Bangladesh Government saying that they were of bad quality. The value of the seeds which were of bad quality was only Rs. 31,000 which we are asking the transport company to pay.

Let us assume for the sake of argument that there is a loss because a certain arrangement was accepted which was not more economical. He asked: Why have you not accepted the arrangement of transport of seeds from Delhi to Calcutta according to our regular arrangement? The reason is this: the seeds were to be supplied not only from Delhi but from places like Ahmedabad, Jullundur, Meerut and other places. For that purpose, there was no arrangement. Therefore, what was done was that we asked 11 parties to submit tenders. The lowest tender was accepted. How can any defect be found in the procedure which was adopted for the purpose of inviting tender and finalising it and giving it to the party which quoted the lowest terms? Therefore, there can be no question of loss of Rs. 10 lakhs at all. I do not know where from has he got this figure.

I would also like to point out that under the terms of the contract, if any loss occurred during transit from godown to Jessore, it was to be made up by the transport company.

For that, the National Seeds Corporation have nothing to do. If any loss occurred beyond that then the Bangladesh Corporation had also covered it by insuring it and that loss will be made up by the insurance company, and there can be no loss being incurred by the National Seeds Corporation whatsoever. So, I would submit that there is no justification in supporting or in accepting what has appeared in the newspapers.

Another question which the hon. Member has asked is, why this arrangement was not given to the regular transport authorities which were carrying goods from Delhi to Calcutta. As I have already pointed out, as far as I remember, only about 14 trucks, out of 85 trucks, had to go from Delhi. The trucks had to be arranged from Ahmedabad or other places. There was no arrangement for such transport from any other places except in Delhi, and the seeds had to be supplied within 10 days, otherwise, they become rotten. Therefore, this arrangement had to be made so that it could be taken directly to Jessore for delivery to the Bangladesh Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sat Pal Kapur.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला): अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से बड़ा सवाल यह है कि इस किस्म की खबरें किस तरह निकलती हैं और उनका मकसद क्या है। पिछले दो साल से हम देख रहे हैं कि किसी न किसी अखबार में, और किसी न किसी पार्टी की तरफ़ से, यह कोशिश होती रही है कि हम जो माल बंगलादेश को सप्लाई करते हैं, उस में कोई न कोई नुक्स ज़ाहिर किया जाए। 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' की खबर मैं ने पढ़ी है और उसी को पढ़ कर मैं ने यह कालिंग एटेन्शन दिया है। उस में कहा गया है कि तीन महीने में बीजों के ट्रांसपोर्टेशन में दस लाख रूपये का नुकसान हुआ है। मैं यह देख कर हैरान हूं कि आज भी हमारे कन्ट्री में ऐसे काफ़ी लोग हैं, जो कन्ट्री के इन्ट्रेस्ट के खिलाफ़ काम कर रहे हैं। अखबार में छपा है– मालम नहीं कि वह ठीक है या गलत– कि पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग ने कलकत्ता से बंगलादेश तक माल ले जाने

के लिए प्राइवेट ट्रान्सपोर्ट कम्पनी को 850 रुपये पर टूक दिए, लेकिन उस से सिर्फ 500 रुपये पर टूक काटे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि बाकी के 350 रुपये पर टूक क्यों नहीं काटे गए। मैं सिर्फ यही सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं। बाकी स्टेटमेंट से पूरी तरह सेटिस्फाईड हूं।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद: मैं आनरेबल मेम्बर का शुक्रगुजार हूं कि उन्होंने एक सवाल पूछा है। इस प्राइवेट कम्पनी से हमारा यह कन्ट्रेक्ट था कि वहां जैसोर तक पहुंचाएगी। जब उस को मालूक हुआ कि कलकत्ता में स्ट्राइक हो रही है और वहां ट्रक नहीं लेजा सकते हैं, तो उस ने सेंट्रल रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन के साथ एरेंजमेंट किया कि आप हमारी तरफ से जैसोर तक माल ले जाय हम आपको 500 रुपये देंगे हमने एरेंजमेंट नहीं किया, बल्कि उस कम्पनी ने किया और उस की वजह से वह रूपया काटा गया। हमारा कोई एरेंजमेंट नहीं था।

श्री राम कंवर (टोंक): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम में जो घोटाला हुआ है, उस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है। मंत्री महोदय बहुत अनुभवी हैं और वरिष्ठ मंत्री हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि बंगलादेश को बीज देने का करार कब हुआ। राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम के अधिकारी जिस ट्रांसपोर्ट कम्पनी को ठेका देना चाहते थे, उस का नाम ब्लैक लिस्ट में था। फिर भी किसी दूसरे के नाम से वह ठेका उसी कम्पनी को दे दिया गया, जिस से इतनी भारी हानि उठानी पड़ी। पिछले दिनों सदन में इस बारे में चर्चा हुई थी कि राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा गेहूं का सड़ा हुआ बीज लोगों को बेचा गया हालांकि मंत्री महोदय ने इस बारे में जवाब दिया था कि वह जानवरों को खिलाने के लिए दिया गया था।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा बीज को गोदाम में सुरक्षित रखने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था की जाती है या नहीं। क्या उस के द्वारा ऐसे उपाय किए जाते हैं कि बीज खराब न हो पायें। इस मामले में बीज के खराब होने से पहले उचित उपाय क्यों नहीं किए गए? जब अधिकारी दस बीस लाख रुपया बना लेंगे, क्या सरकार तब उन को मुअत्तिल करेगी, ताकि उन को किसी बात की परवाह न हो?

क्या अखबार में यह समाचार प्रकाशित होने से पहले मंत्री महोदय को इस मामले की जानकारी थी; यदि हां, तो उन्होंने सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों के खिलाफ क्या ठोस कार्यवाही की। प्रधान मंत्री जी पब्लिक मीटिंग में यह भाषण देती है कि जो लोग खाद्य समस्या के बारे में गद्दारी करते हैं; जनता की उन पर अटैक करना चाहिए। अगर किसी व्यापारी द्वारा ऐसा किया गया होता, तो सरकार कभी उसको न बख्शती। जिन अधिकारियों ने यह गड़बड़ की है, जिन के कारण दस लाख रूपये का नुकसान हो गया है, जैसा कि अखबार में कहा गया है, हालांकि मंत्री महोदय ने दो लाख रूपये का नुकसान बताया है,...

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद। मैंने कहा बताया है.

श्री रामकंवर.... जिन की लापरवाही से यह नुकसान हुआ है, सरकार ने उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की है; अगर नहीं की है, तो क्यों नहीं की है और अब वह क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद: सब से पहले मैं एक गलतफहमी को दूर करना चाहता हूं। मैंने यह नहीं कहा है कि दो लाख रूपये का नुकसान हुआ है। हमारे स्टेटमेंट में बताया गया है कि ट्रांसपोर्ट के लिए कुल 2.89 हजार रुपये दिए गए है। अखबार में जरूर इस बात का जिक्र है कि दस लाख रूपये का नुकसान हुआ है। मैं ने कहा है कि कहां दस लाख रुपने का नुकसान हुआ है। दो लाख रुपने का भी नुकसान हमने नहीं माना है, और न कहा है, हम ने कहा है कि 2,89 हजार रुपये का ट्रांसपोर्ट के चार्जिज के लिए बिल था।

[श्री मुख्तियार सिंह]

इन बीजों को ले जाने के लिए सैंट्रल ट्रांसपोर्ट आफ इंडिया को जो ठेका दिया गया था, उस के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि वह कम्पनी ब्लैक लिस्ट में थी। यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है। हमारे पास ऐसी कोई इनफ़र्मेशन नहीं है कि वह ब्लैक लिस्ट में थी। हम ने 11 पार्टीज से टेंडर मांगे थे और इस कम्पनी का टेन्डर लोएस्ट था, जिसको हमने एक्सेप्ट किया था।

जहां तक नुकसान का ताल्लुक है, उस का सवाल तो उठता ही नहीं है, क्योंकि हम ने यह शर्त रखी थी कि वे लोग बीज ले जाने से पहले उस को अच्छी तरह देखेंगे और अच्छे बीज ले जाएंगे। इसलिए खराब बीज ले जाने का सवाल ही नहीं था। एक्स-गोडाउन से डिलीव्री थी। उन को आदमियों ने देखा कि बीज अच्छे थे। जैसोर में डिलिव्री दी गई थी और वहां भी बीज अच्छे पाये गए थे। खराब बीज के लिए कम्पनी से 31,000 रूपया हम ने क्लेम कर रखा है और वह रूपया काट लिया जाएगा?

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक (राहतक): अध्यक्ष महोदय, अखबार में तीन महीने में 10 लाख रुपये का नुकसान होने की जो ख़बर आई है, वह बहुत तशवीशनाक है। लेकिन वजीर साहब ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, और हाउस में जो जवाब दिए हैं, उन में उन्होंने ऐसे आंकड़े पेश किया है कि इस में कोई बात ही नहीं है।

इस घपले के बावत जैसे कि स्टेटमेंट में दिया है

In the very beginning of the statement the Minister said "facts as supplied by the National Seeds Corporation."

अगर इस सीड कारपोरेशन की ही बात को, उन के ही दिए फैक्ट्स की सरकार के द्वारा मान लिया जाय तो अखबार के अंदर तो यह लिखा है कि इस के अंदर बड़े बड़े आफिसर इन्वाल्व्ड हैं, वह हमें जो फैक्ट्स देंगे वह सही कैसे दे सकते हैं इस एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमन्ट से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली कितनी ही शाखाएँ हैं, कितने कारपोरेशन हैं, एफ० एसी० आई०हैं, फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया है, आई०ए० आर० आई० है, सीड कारपोरेशन है, रोजाना हाउस के अंदर इन के ये जितने कारपोरेशंस हैं उन के बारे में घोटालों का जिक्र आता है। वह कहावत मशहूर है कि ऊंट रे ऊंट तेरी कौन सी कल सीधी? आप की कोई भी कारपोरेशन तो ठीक हो, फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन को ले ले, फूड कारपोरेशन को ले ले, आई ए आर० आई को लें, सीड कारपोरेशन को ले ले, कोई तो ऐसी होनी चाहिए कि जो देश के लिए, किसानों के लिए और उन की पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिए सहायक साबित हो, उस से कोई फायदा हो सके। जिस देश की बीज ही खराब हो जाय तो आप यह बताइए उस की नस्ल कहां से अच्छी होगी? और अपने लोगों के साथ जो करें, वह कर लेंगे मार्केट के अंदर आ कर बंगला देश के अंदर आ कर बीज देना था और उस में फिर कहते हैं कि बीज के खराब होने का कोई सवाल ही नहीं पैदा होता जब कि स्टेटमेंट से जाहिर होता है

"Since Patato seeds are highly peushable".

हमारी समझ में बात नहीं आती, क्या हम किसान नहीं हैं, हम आलू पैदा नहीं करते? हम रोजाना आलू निकालते हैं कोल्ड स्टोरेज में, महीनों पड़ा रहता है। बड़े बड़े व्यापारी निकालते हैं महीनों तक लोगों को बेचते रहते हैं, उस के बाद वह इस्तेमाल होता रहता है, वह पैरिश नहीं होता और इसे हाइली पैरिशबल कह दिया। मैं तो मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह बीज कौन से ऐसे कोल्ड स्टोरेज से आपने निकाला, कौन सी ऐसी कम्पनी के ट्रकों से उसे लादा गया और कितने दिन बाद बंगला देश को पहुंचा? एक तो शार्टेज की बात उन्होंने मानी है। अगर कोई प्राइवेट व्यापारी होता तो उसको तो यह कह देते हैं कि वे कोई बेईमान है, कम तोलते

हैं, लेकिन यह तो हालत इन के कारपोरेशन की है, पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग की है, उस ने यह कम तौला और वहां जा कर शार्टेज निकली। शार्टेज को तो आप ने माना है। फिर उस को पैरिशबल कह कर छोड़ दिया। यह नहीं बताया कि पेरिश हुआ था नहीं हुआ। यह बड़ी सेन्सेशनल खबर है। इस की जांच कराने की कोशिश करें। दूसरे मार्केट के अंदर फारेन कंट्री के साथ इस किस्म का व्यवहार और आप थोड़ी सी यह बात कह कर निकल जायें कि ट्रांजिट के अंदर हुआ था और यह डैमेज कम्पनी से वसूल कर लेंगे, इस तरह से आप अपनी जिम्मेदारी से मुक्त-दोष नहीं हो सकते। आप को सारी चीजों की जांच करानी चाहिए।

आप के यहां सीड कारपोरेशन के अंदर क्या होता रहता है? किसानों के साथ बीज के मामले में क्या सलूक सीड कारपोरेशन ने किया? ढाई सौ तीन सौ रुपए क्विंटल के हिसाब से बीज आप ने दिया और 76 रु० में आप उन से लेते हैं। पहले खबर थी और हाउस के अंदर भी इस का जिक्र आया था कि हजारों टन बीज उन्होंने फेंकना मंजूर किया लेकिन किसानों को ढाई सौ और तीन सौ रुपए क्विंटल के हिसाब से दिया। हाई ईल्डिंग वेराइटी का सीड देना है तो वह रिलीज नहीं करते, कहते हैं कि अगले साल रिलीज किया जायेगा। कहते हैं कि यह वेराइटी निकल गई है लेकिन अगले साल यह रिलीज होगी। लेकिन सीड कारपोरेशन के अंदर क्या होता है कि उस के एम्प्लाईज दूसरे किसानों को बुला-बुला कर पच्चीस और 30 रुपए किलो के हिसाब से उस बीज को देते हैं। ये सारी चीजें आप को नोटिस में लाई गई। तो जैसा कि महाजन साहब ने कहा था, मैं उन के साथ इस में मुत्तफिक हूं कि आप एक पार्लियामेन्ट्री कमेटी इस के लिए बनायें जिस के अंदर सीड कारपोरेशन, फूड कारपोरेशन, फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन वगैरह जितने इन के कारपोरेशंस हैं उन के अंदर जो घपला है उन की वर्किंग में, उस की जांच करायें तब हाउस के सामने असल पिक्चर आएगी। वरना क्यों आप दूसरे मुल्कों के साथ ऐसा सलूक करते हैं कि वहां मार्केट के अंदर आप की बदनामी होती है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी तो आप की आलरेडी है इस के बारे में। महाजन तो ऐसे ही कह गए।

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: For this particular purpose.

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक : मैं तो यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस की अच्छी तरह से जांच करनी चाहिए। अखबार के अंदर जो खबर छपी है उस को इस तरह से टैक अप करना कि पता नहीं कहां से छाप दी, यह मुनासिब नहीं है। उन्होंने जो खबर दी है वह बिलकुल बे-बुनियाद नहीं हो सकती। इसलिए मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस की आप जांच करें। मैं तो एक चीज के ऊपर, हैरान हूं कि कलकत्ते से जैसोर तक 60–65 मील की दूरी है हम वहां गए हैं। एक ट्रक का वहां तक का किराया सात सौ आठ सौ रुपया देना और ब्लैकलिस्टेड आदमियों से टेंडर लेना ब्लैक लिस्टेड आदमियों को आप से काम सौंपा इन चीजों को एक्सप्लेन करने की जरूरत है।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मुझे बहुत अफसोस है कि गवर्नमेंट के स्टेटमेंट के बावजूद अभी तक चन्द मेम्बरों के ध्यान में यह बात है कि सीड कारपोरेशन का बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। इस वक्त सारा सवाल यह है कि सीड कारपोरेशन का दस लाख का नुकसान हुआ है या नहीं; वह कहां नुकसान हुआ है उस के बारे में सिवाय इस के कि अखबार में दस लाख का जिक्र है बाकी और किसी ने इस तरह का कोई जिक्र नहीं किया है कि यह दस लाख का नुकसान कहां किस तरह

[श्री फखरुद्दीन अलली अहमद]

हुआ है । जो सारी बातें हैं उस में शिकायत इस बात की है कि ट्रांसपोर्ट के चार्जेज उतने नहीं देने चाहिए थे जितने की उन लोगों ने मांग हैं उस से कम होने चाहिए थे । तो मैंने जैसा बतलाया कि ट्रांसपोर्ट के कुल चार्जेज 2 लाख 80 हजार के करीब है । अगर हम इस बात को मान भी लें कि थोड़े ज्यादा दे दिए होंगे तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा थोड़े से हजार रुपए की बात होगी । दस लाख रुपए का कहां से सवाल आ गया ? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस गलत फहमी से आप निकलिए और अपने मुल्क का नाम बदनाम मत कीजिए। इस तरह की बातें हमारी पार्लियामेंट के अंदर कह कर लोगों के दिलों में इन बातों को डाला जाय कि ऐसी बातें होती हैं यह किसी तरह मुनासिब नहीं है ।

दूसरी चीज आनरेबल मेम्बर से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक मेरी इल्म है कोल्ड स्टोरेज से निकलने के बाद 21 दिन तक उसकी अच्छी हालत रहती है और बीज को इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है । हमारा जो कांट्रैक्ट हुआ था वह गोडाउन से लेकर जैसोर तक हमें दस दिन के अंदर पहुंचाना था ट्रांसपोर्ट एथारिटी से और मैं आज तारीख तो नहीं दे सकता कि कब वह गया जिस तरह से ट्रक्स वगैरह गए गोडाउन से जालन्धर वगैरह से उन की तारीख वगैरह तो रजिस्टर में मौजूद होगी लेकिन दस रोज के अंदर उन्हें जैसोर पहुंचना था । सिर्फ थोड़ी सी जो देर हुई, वक्त पर नहीं पहुंचे उस का डैमेज ट्रांसपोर्ट कम्पनी को देना था । उस के लिए भी मैंने कहा कि 31 हजार का क्लेम हम ने कर रखा है और ट्रांसपोर्ट को जो पैसा देना है उस में से वह कट जायगा । अभी तक हमारे पास यह नहीं आया कि वक्त पर नहीं पहुंचा ।

जहां तक क्वालिटी का प्रश्न है क्वालिटी के लिये यह कहा गया था कि दो जगह उस का मुआयना होगा-एक तो फैक्ट्री में जहां से निकला वहां होगा और एक जैसोर में डली-वरी होते समय मुआयना किया जायगा । वहां बंगला देश कारपोरेशन के आदमी मौजूद थे । उन्होंने मुआयना किया । उन्होंने भी यह नहीं कहा कि यह खराब है या कोई शिकायत उस की नहीं आई । तो मुझे नहीं मालूम कि कैसे आनरेबल मेम्बर यह कहते हैं कि यह खराब बीज हम ने बंगला देश को दिया और हमारा नाम इस से बदनाम होगा । इस तरह की बात कह कर जिस की कोई बुनियाद नहीं है, मैं समझता हूं वह अपने मुल्क को बदनाम करते हैं और यह बहुत गलत काम करते हैं ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं—इस वक्त सीड कारपोरेशन का जिक्र चल रहा था, लेकिन आनरेबल मेम्बर ने फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन, फूड कारपोरेशन और दूसरी तमाम कारपोरेशनज का जिक्र कर दिया। जहांतक सीड कारपोरेशन का ताल्लुक है अगर हम पिछले तीन सालों के फिगर्स को देखें तो मालूम होता है कि सीड कारपोरेशन के जरिए जिस बीज की बिक्री हो रही है, उस में इजाफा हुआ है, सीड कारपोरेशन के मुनाफे में भी इजाफा हुआ है....

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : वह मनाफा इस लिए है कि बीज बहुत मंहगा बेचा जाता है ।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : हम ज्यादा पैदा कर रहे हैं, अच्छा सीड दे रहे है । आप अच्छी चीज को भी मानने के लि तैयार नहीं हैं ।

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक : ब्लैक में बेचा जा रहा है, 100 ० किलो बचा गया है ।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मैं तमाम चीजों को आप के सामने रख सकता हूं, लेकिन आप देखना ही न चाहे तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूं । यह बहुत गलत रास्ता है, इस को बन्द करना चाहिए, हमारी कारपोरेशंज अच्छा काम कर रही हैं, हमें उन की तारीफ करनी

चाहिए। हमेशा इस तरह से बदनाम कर के जो बुरी फिजा फैलाई जाती है, वह हमारे मुल्क के लिए बहुत खराब है, इस को रोकना चाहिए

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) यह मुल्क सब का है ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कह रहे हैं कि नुकसान नहीं हुआ है, आप जबरदस्ती कहलवाना चाहते हैं कि नुकसान हुआ है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वह तो कभी नहीं कहेंगे कि नुकसान हो गया है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamand Harbour): Sir, I am very sorry to say, if I got the Minister aright, that he has not received any news about short deliveries in Bangladesh; and as he said, the damage will be borne by the insurance company for which the Bangladesh Government has arranged, and he has mentioned one or two other points. In saying that, he has seriously misled the House. I will produce documentary evidence, including a photostat copy which I would like to lay on the Table of the House, and the House has to consider whether we should move against this Minister for deliberately misleading the House.. (*Interruptions*) I will show you. Kindly have a little patience with me.

About the Parliamentary Committee—somebody was laughing from that side—here is what Mr. F. A. Ahmed on 28th August, 1973, said. This is on p. 13951 of the Uncorrected Debates.

I quote:

"I think, the Committee which he mentioned...." I mentioned about it—

"....Was set up in 1972. I will verify it. But my impression is, 1972. We have got to await the present Committee's report which is expected in September, 1973 and then, when the report is available, we will take necessary action".

We would like the report to be placed on the Table of the House. The hon. Minister has not shown the courtesy to the House by mentioning that the report has come and they are considering the matter. They, in fact, want to laugh it away.

MR. SPEAKER: I will try to find out. But what has it to do with this motion?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Bangladesh Government placed an order for 8,500 quintals of potato seed, certified variety, at Rs. 160 per quintal f.o.b. Jessore. This deal is certainly bound to create misunderstanding between the two countries for the simple reason that the wholesale dealers in this country, including those in Calcutta, get potato seed, certified variety, at Rs. 108 per quintal. Now, the distance from Calcutta to Jessore is only about 60 miles. What you sell at Calcutta to a private wholesale dealer at Rs. 108 per quintal, you are selling it to a friendly neighbouring country at Rs. 160 a quintal, I want to ask: Why is there a difference of Rs. 52 per quintal between a private wholesale dealer at Calcutta and our friends in Bangladesh?

If they had used the rail transport, the whole thing could have been much cheaper. They are taking from Jullundur and from Agra. Why? The entire quantity should have been given from Calcutta. Iinstead of that, for obvious reasons, to patronise the private transport operators, the seeds were taken from different parts and sent to Bangladesh at a severe cost imposed on them. The road transport bill, you have seen, is about Rs. 3 lakhs.

Supplies were made not from the nearest depot but mostly from the

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

farthest corner. Will the hon. Minister tell us why no open all-India tender was called, although it is compulsory for the Seeds Corporation to do so if the dealing involved is Rs. 10,000 or more? Why was it not done here? Here the amount involved is Rs. 3 lakhs. The Managing Director conspired and gave the business to the Central Transport of India at New Delhi. It was done in collaborations with the Economic Transport Organisation which was black-listed by the same National Seeds Corporation for stealing cargo in transit and also for overcharging and overdarwing. The Assistant General Manager (Marketing) against whom serious charges were levelled in Rajya Sabha only the other day was rewarded and made in charge of quality control. And we shall show to this House his wonderful performance. Who is responsible for these losses? The Managing Director and his henchmen.

Sir, I will just read this out to show how Shri F. A. Ahmed misled the House. This is copy of letter No. 3(23)|Mkt|NSC-Cal|2406 dated the 31st October, 1973 from the Regional Manager, National Seeds Corporation Ltd., 6, Marquis Street, Calcutta-16, to the Managing Director, National Seeds Corporation Ltd., 4E, Jhandewallan Extn., Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi-55. It says: that eighteen bills were received from the transport contractor. I would not read out the whole letter. I will lay it on the Table of the House. Here it is said:

> "It is observed that on all these bills, the Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation representatives have mentioned that most of the quantity sent is rotten and have acknowledged for a very less quantity than the quantity despatched. We are enclosing a statement wherein we have given the actual narrations given by the party.."

We want that to be laid on the Table of the House.

Now I come to the more serious part:

> "If we are to deduct on the basis of the actual quantity received a sizeable amount will have to be deducted from the transporters' bills and the payment will be very much less. As the Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation have not acknowledged for the total quantity despatched by us, there appears to be no alternative but to deduct the cost of the seeds which have not been acknowledged by them."

This is a very serious matter. The whole thing involves Bangladesh. The hon. Minister misled the House deliberately. You have to decide, Sir, what steps should be taken against the Minister who has deliberately and in a planned manner misled the House. It says, on a percentage basis, Consignment Note No. 317, 50 per cent; in some cases it is 80 per cent; and in some cases even more. I can give the entire set of documents to your good self and to the House for examination.

In comparison to the national target, what has been the performance?

Cereal crops: 1969-70, national target in million hectares 10.15; achievement 0:7 per cent; 1970-71, national target in million hectares 10.14; achievement 1 per cent.

Then, oil seeds: National target in million hectares 2.30 and achievement is only 0.2 per cent.

Pulses: national target in million hectares 2.25 and achievement 0.001 per cent.

That is the wonderful performance of this Government.

Then I come to another letter No. NSC|73 dated the 12th December, Annexure-II. . .

MR. SPEAKER: May I invite your attention to the fact that the time fixed is five minutes? That must be stuck to. The call-attention motion is about the reported loss of about Rupees ten lakhs to the National Seeds Corporation. You should confine

yourself to this. If you want a general discussion, you can have it later on. But so far as the present call-attention motion is concerned, please confine yourself to the subject and be relevant.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am giving documentary evidence. I will lay a photestat copy on the Table of the House. The Minister has misled the House. I seek your permission, Sir.

I would like to lay the photostat copy for the perusal of the House...

MR. SPEAKER: The hon Member should be relevant to the matter under discussion. So far as the other matter is concerned, that is a different matter altogether.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has deliberately misled the House.

Then, Sir:

"Thus, if the requirement of three inspections during flowering is strictly observed, 13 out of 17 blocs may have to be declared as not conforming to this requirement. ....Further, it is recognised that on all and all-crop basis, in spite of the NSC's best eorts, for ar average of 30 per cent seed fields, inspections less than the prescribed number only are performed."

That is the position. More than 30 to 40 per cent seed crops remained uninspected by the NSC. I want to ask the Minister as to why the Financial Adviser of the NSC was got rid of by the Managing Director and since when the post is lying vacant.

MR. SPEAKER: The question before the House is a specific question and not wide in its scope. I am not allowing a debate on the Corporation Please be relevant to the issue.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, because of no inspection and because of lack of proper inspection of the seeds before dispatch, we lost a huge amount on account of the shady deals.

Now, I want to draw your attention to a note which is signed by Mr. R. L. Sharma, Marketing Officer, dated 26-9-1973. It is a fraud they have committed because the Asst. General Manager, Mr. D. S. Rana, has not given the date. Because it is dated 8th November 1973, the whole thing was manufactured to meet the exposure and the criticism that was levelled against the NSC.

Now, under the appropriate rules I seek your permission to lay* these documents on the Table of the House with the photostat copies which will prove that the hon Minister has misled the House and there is a great fraud going on. Rules say that I can lay them and you can examine them....

MR. SPEAKER: I will examine them. Mr. Bosu, in your case, and in your case only, these and everything are covered. You have access to documents and you examine them as Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. Pariticularly, for you, when you make such observations, they are not only made by you but also by the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee That is what I wanted to bring to your notice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How is it, Sir? I am functioning as a Member of this House. I have quoted these documents. I am telling that the Minister is telling untrue and incorrect things and is misleading the House.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. They are all inter-connected matters

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: This is misuse of power.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There are rules under which I am empowered to hand them over to you. You can examine them.

MR. SPEAKER: If I have to examine all of them, it will take me about a year. You can send them to me otherwise. I am not allowing them

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission. The documents were not treated as laid on the Table.

[Mr. Speaker]

to be laid on the Table of the House. You send me so many things that if I have to look into all those things, I cannot do any other parliamentary work.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Jyotirmoy Bosu tries to do his job.

MR. SPEAKER: You are overdoing it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have told you that the Rules are quite clear that any member can authenticate a document and give it to you.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The hon. Member has made an allegation that I have misled the House...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes, you have.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I would like to point out very respectfully that I have stated the facts as they have been brought to my notice. I would only...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of Order, Sir. Can the Minister run away by saying 'Facts brought to my notice'? He has to take the full responsibility on the floor of the House. He says, 'Facts brought to my notice'. He has deliberately misled the House and now, Sir, he wants to run away by saying 'Facts brought to my notice'? He has to take the full I am terribly distressed about this. He should confess: "I regret and I misled the House.'

MR. SPEAKER: There is a procedure. Please sit down. Kindly don't do it every day.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is nothing but unmixed untruths.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I am just trying to explain to the Hon Member and if he is not prepared to understand I cannot help it. I have been trying to point out that I am not to accept the statement given in the Press and I have to go by the figures given by my Department. I have only pointed out those figures to show that there is no substance whatsoever in the allegation that the NSC has suffered a loss of about Rs. 10 lakhs during the past three months. There has been no substance whatsoever in the allegation (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you go on discussing among yourselves, I am not listening. In Parliament everybody should have patience to listen, not shout at each other. Order please.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: What I was saying was this. I repeat this again. There is no substance whatsoever in the allegation made in the newspapers that the NSC has suffered a loss of Rs. 10 lakhs during the past three months.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have brought out specific charges. I have not mentioned newspapers. I have have given specific instances.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. This is about this Motion. If somethhing beyond it is concerned, I will see it.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: About that, I have already said that this related to supply of seed potatoes to Bangladesh. There was a contract under which the seeds were supplied to Bangladesh. One of the terms of the contract was that the inspection will be done at ex-godown whether it is Jullundur, or Ahmedabad or Meerut or Delhi, and also, at the point of delivery, at the shore. The Bangladesh representative of the Corporation came, inspected and he found that the seeds which we supplied were all right. At the time of the delivery at shore there were some objections with regard to the question of short supply and with regard to quality. Now, about that, the matter is under examniation. We have found that the Transport Company has to pay about Rs. 31,000. If more has to be paid, it will be paid by the concerned transport company, not by the National Seeds Corporation. If there is any loss for which neither the NSC is responsible nor the transport company is responsible, it is

covered by insurance and the Bangladesh Government will get those damages from the insurance companies. So the question of National Seeds Corporation suffering the loss on acccunt of this cannot arise, has not arisen at all.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): May I know this? What about bad quality?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: As I was just saying, so far as quality is concerned, the inspection was done at two places, that is to say, ex-godown and also at the time when delivery was given at Jessore. And we have not received any report except with regard to certain items only with regard to which I have made a mention in my statement already. I have also said that certain deductions had been made. An enquiry is being held and if further deduction is to be made, it will be made. But, by and large, they have been satisfied with the quality of seeds which have been supplied to them. I have not received any report against bad quality of seed even from the Bangladesh Corporation.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The hon. Member Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has quoted certain documents to show that they have made such complaints.

13 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If we are to deduct on the basis of the actual quantity received, a sizeable amount will have to be deducted from that bill and payment will have to be very much less. Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation has not acknowledged that offer. There is no alternative but to accept this. That is what is said.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please come out with that document?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes, Sir.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: In my statement I have already stated that there were certain objections on the basis of which, Rs. 31,000/- has already been claimed from the transport company. If there are any such things, we shall certainly look into them. What I am trying to point out, so far as seeds supplied by the N.S.C. are concerned, is that there is no basis whatsoever; if anything is to be paid to the Bangladesh Government, it will have to be paid by the transport company or by the insurance company. That is not covered under the terms of the contract. We shall certainly look into those matters that are now produced before us. We find that in the case of a bill amounting to Rs. 31,000, the claim was justified and that has been paid. There is no substance whatsoever in what he said. Secondly, the hon. Member has said that the price of the potato seed is at Rs. 108/-. May I tell him that so far as our Seeds Corporation is concerned, we sell it to our local people at Rs. 120/- (*Interruptions*). We are exporting it; and when we are exporting it to other countries, we have to charge a higher price than the one at which we sell to the people in this country. That is done because packing and transport charges are also included. I do not know how, by quoting these figures, the hon. Member can say that the N.S.C. had suffered a loss. (*Interruptions*).

This kind of statement is made in order to create a feeling of bitterness between the Bangladesh Government and us. This is thoroughly unjustified and it is uncalled for when it cannot be supported by facts. (*Interruptions*).

The other point which the hon. Member raised is this.

MR. SPEAKER: How is it that Shri Bosu has got these departmental notes with him and they are not with the Minister. This clearly shows that he is working amongst them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is so. I am telling you that is why they are deliberately suppressing the facts and misleading the House. I think I

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

shall have to bring another Privilege Motion on this, and that is unfortunate.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Another point which the hon. Member has raised was about the Committee's Report. May I tell him that the Committee has asked for extension of time? In March the report will be available. As soon as it is available, the same will be placed on the table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Also, be sure how he gets the report from your department. Everyday it is coming. All departmental notes are not known to the Minister, but the Opposition is laying them on the Table of the House.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, We are surprised how does the hon. Member know about this.

13.04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT RE. REGISTRATION OF INDIAN COTTON MILLS FEDERATION AND CENTRAL EXCISE (TWELFTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1973

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the table:—

(1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding the registration of indian Cotton Mills Federation under the Indian Trade Unions Act and its liability for payment of income-tax. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5993/73].

(2) A copy of the Central Excise (Twelfth Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 507 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1973 under section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5994/73].

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIAN (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF CHAIRMAN AND OTHER WHOLE-TIME MEMBERS) RULES, 1973

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

A copy of the International Airports Authority of India (Conditions of Service of the Chairman and other whole-time Members) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 717 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1973, under sub-section (3) of section 36 of the International Airports Authority Act, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5995/73]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPJRT OF MINERALS AND METALS TRADING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1972-73 AND ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT OF TEA BOARD, 1971-72

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73.

(ii) Annual Report of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73 along

with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5996/73*]

(2) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tea Board for the year 1971-72. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5997/73*]

13.05 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Central Excises and Salt (Second Amendment) Bill, 1973, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th December, 1973, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 13th December, 1973, adopted the following motion in regard to the Plantations Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1973:—

"That this House recommends to Lok Sabha that Lok Sabha do appoint a member of Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Plantations Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1973, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Madhu Limaye from the membership of the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

I am to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion, and also the name of the member of the Lok Sabha appointed to the Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.'

ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I also lay on the Table the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1973 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 7th December 1973.

ARREST OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated the 13th December, 1973, from the Superintendent of Police, Indore:—

"Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya, Member, Lok Sabha, was arrested at 9.15 hours on the 13th December, 1973, at Village Harsola (Indore District), under section 151, Criminal Procedure Code, by Shri R. S. Rathore, Station Officer, PS Mhow, as Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya and his associates indulged in overt acts as a result of which breach of peace was apprehended. He is being produced before Magistrate on the 13th December, 1973."

13.06 hrs.

RULES COMMITTEE

THIRD REPORT

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH (Jhunjhunu): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-rule (1) of rule 331 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of

[Shri Shivnath Singh]

Business in Lok Sabha, the Third Report the Rules Committee.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

TWELFTH REPORT

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: (Tamluk): I beg to present the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): I beg to present the Seventh Report of the Committee on Government Assurances.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): With regard to the Report just presented, an assurance was given that every Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes would be laid on the Table and discussed every year. That assurance has not been fulfilled. The Reports of the Commissioner for 1971-72 and 1972-73 have not been laid on the Table and not discussed. Even the Report for 1970-71...

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this. He had better write to me.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The Committee should take note of assurances given by Government on the floor of the House.

13.07 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 17th December, 1973, will consist of :—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

2. Consideration and passing of the Konkan Passenger Ships (Acquisition) Bill, 1973.

3. Discussion and voting on:

(i) Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1971-72;

(ii) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1973-74.

4. Consideration and passing of:

(i) The Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1973.

(ii) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill, 1973, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

5. Consideration and passing of the following Bills on Tuesday, the 18th December, 1973:

(i) The Constitution (Thirty-third Amendment) Bill, 1973.

(ii) The Mulki Rules (Repeal) Bill 1973.

6. Consideration and passing of the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1973, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

7. Consideration and passing of the National Cooperative Development Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1973.

8. Discussion on the International Situation.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में इन दिनों में, खास कर कल जो घटना घटी है कि सेल्स टैक्स अमेंडमेंट आर्डिनेंस के ऊपर बहस चल रही थी, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का अनुमोदन का प्रस्ताव था जो पास हो गया . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में वह कैसे आयेगा ? हाउस के विजनेस के बारे में है । यह कैसे आयेगा ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं अगले सप्ताह के कार्य पर ही बोल रहा हूं आप को बता रहा हूं कि किस रूप में चर्चा आ सकती है । आप कहेंगे तो दूसरी चीजों पर जाऊंगा । क्या आप बाद में उठाने देंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, बाद में भी नहीं उठाने दे रहा हूं । ऐसे कैसे आ सकता है । जो बिहार की बात है उस की चर्चा बिहार में कीजिए यहां क्यों झगड़ा उठाते है । प्रदेश की बात यहां कैसे आएगी । इतना अधिक आप इसको न ले जाएं । दुनिया भर की चीजें करने के लिए वक्त कहां है हमारे पास ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने एक सबस्टैंटिव मोशन की सूचना दी है नियम 184 के अन्तर्गत। मैं चाहता हूं कि अगले सप्ताह में इस पर बहस करने का हम को मौका आप दें । क्या विषय है उसको मैं बताना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी तरफ से क्लीयरेंस होगी तभी तो आप बताएंगे

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं खड़ा हो जाता हूं तो आप मुझे टोकने लगते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे तो दिया नहीं है . .

श्री मधु लिमये : आज ही दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वही बिहार वाली बात है । मैंने इसको माना ही नहीं तो यह आएगी कैसे।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने नोटिस दिया है मुझे आप कहने दीजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed anything under rule 377 today. Only with respect to the statement, I allow.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begasarai): Whether the Chair can be pleased to reject it—on that, I have to urge some points for your consideration.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेज पार्लिमटरी प्रेक्टिस में लिखा हुआ है टैकसेशन के मामले में कि बिना चुने हुए सदन की स्वीकृति के सरकार चल नहीं सकती है । सेल्स टैक्स आर्डनैंस का मामला टैकसेशन का विषय है । उस पर सरकार हार पाई है । सरकार को इस्तीफा देना चाहिये । इस्तीफा नहीं देती तो गवर्नर को उसे हटाना चाहिये । गवर्नर यह नहीं कर रहा है, इसलिये गवर्नर को हटाने का ... (इंटरजंड)

MR. SPEAKER: That, I have not allowed.

सभी बोलिये मेरा क्या हरज है ? हो गया आपस में फैसला नहीं हुआ तो और बोल लीजिये । मैं बैठा रहता हूं ।

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा) : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पहले कहा है कि जो मोशन उन्होंने सुबह भेजा है मैंने उसको एडमिट नहीं किया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अस्वीकार भी नहीं किया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर अस्वीकार किया है तो इत्तिला देनी चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुपर ह्यूमन हम तो है नहीं कि दस ग्यारह बजे आप मोशन लाएं उसके बारे में इत्तिला आप को दे दें । जिस को एक्सेप्ट किया जाता है उसकी इत्तिला दे देते है ।

I am not bound to give information if it is rejected.

377 को भी आपने राइट बता दिया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये: 377 किस लिए है ? मैं डेढ़ दो मिन्ट मांग रहा हूं और आप देने को तैयार नहीं हैं । लोक सभा में इस पर चर्चा नहीं होगी । एक वकील को दूसरी दलील से काटने की जगह हल्ला करने से मेरी दलील कटेगी नहीं ।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी (गया) : ज्यादा दिन वहां सरकार चलेगी नहीं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : चलेगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी की चले, किसी की न चले, आप लोक सभा पर मेहरबानी रखिये । इसको आप चलने दीजिए । बिहार में किस की चलती है, किस की नहीं चलती है इसका बिहार ही जाने ।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): If this thing happened in Tamilnadu Assembly, what steps will you take? It is a question of the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: It is the same steps everywhere, even if it happens in Tamilnadu.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: If the Government fails? Do not try to shield this Government. They have butchered democracy.

श्री मधु लिमये : कौन सा मामला राज्य में उठना चाहिये और कौन सा लोक सभा में इसका मुझे पूरा पता है . . . . (**इंटरप्शंज**) यह क्या चल रहा है । आप शान्ति नहीं रखेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इधर से हो गई है, उधर से भी करवाइये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे संविधान के तहत राष्ट्रपति जी ने कसम खाई है कि वह संविधान की रक्षा करेंगे । राष्ट्रपति सारे काम मंत्रि-मंडल की सलाह पर करते है । मैं आप से यह जानना चाहता हूं, और इस पर चर्चा करवाना चाहता हूं, कि क्या बिहार में संविधान का उल्लंघन नहीं हुआ है । अनुच्छेद 164(2) में कहा गया है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय क्या उल्लंघन हुआ है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने कमेन्टरी शुरू कर दी है । अगर हम करेंगे, तो आप कहेंगे कि रनिंग कमेन्टरी करते हे । मेरा वाक्य भी पूरा नहीं हुआ है और आप ने टोकना शुरू कर दिया है । (*व्यवधान*) अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर शान्ति नहीं होती है, तो आप सदन को स्थगित कर दीजिए । (*व्यवधान*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वहां की एसेम्बली चल रही है । वह इस पर एक्शन लेगी । जो कुछ करना है, वह करेगी । क्या आप विधान सभा के झगड़े पार्लियामेंट में हल करेंगे ?

श्री मधु लिमये : राष्ट्रपति गवर्नर की नियुक्ति करते है मंत्रि-मंडल की सलाह पर । (व्यवधान) राष्ट्रपति और केन्द्रीय मंत्रि-मंडल के क्या कर्तव्य हैं, मैं उस पर चर्चा कर रहा हूं । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राज्यों के झगड़े यहां हल न कीजिए । इस बारे में बिहार की विधान सभा फैसला करेगी, पार्लियामेंट कैसे करेगी

श्री मधु लिमये : आप सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने एलाऊ नहीं किया है । सुनूं क्या ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: There are only two circumstances in which you might like to consider whether it is a matter for consideration by Parliament. I do not want to urge the consideration of the Emergency, because for all practical purposes, it is only a nominal Emergengy, but even so, constitutionally Emergency is there.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त अगले हफ्ते के विजिनेस की बात हो रही है । अगर आप चाहते हैं कि उस में बिहार के बारे में डिसकशन को भी शामिल कर लिया जाये, तो कहिये । लेकिन इस मौके पर बिहार पर डिसकशन नहीं हो सकता है ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is a matter primarily for the Bihar Assembly no doubt. But what has the Governor reported to the Central Government after the failure of the Government on this particular issue? We are entitled to know that. How are we to assure ourselves that the Ministry there does continue to enjoy the confidence of the legislature?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जैसे श्री मधु लिमये इस मामले को हल करना चाहते हैं, वैसे काम नहीं चलेगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने मुझे सुना ही नहीं । आप ने कहाँ सुना है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर ने अगले हफ्ते का काम एनाउन्स किया है कि उस में फलां फलां विजनेस होगा । आप कह सकते हैं कि उस में बिहार पर भी डिसकशन हो । लेकिन अगर इस मौके का फ़ायदा उठा कर बिहार पर डिसकशन करने लग जायें, तो बनती हो सकता है । मेरे पास जो मोशन आये हैं, वे ठीक नहीं है । अगर उन को और ढंग से लाया जायेगा, तो देखेंगे । लेकिन अगर आप चाहे कि इस मौके का फ़ायदा उठा कर बिहार पर डिसशकन किया जाये, तो वह नहीं हो सकता है । यह आज तक नहीं हुआ है । एक इश्योसेड से आइटम को ले कर आप बिहार पर डिसकशन चलाना चाहते हैं । आप कह सकते हैं कि अगले हफ्ते फलां रेजोल्यूशन को भी लिया जाये । लेकिन उस के बजाये आप अभी उस पर डिसकशन करना चाहते हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं चाहता हूं कि गृह मंत्री बिहार के गवर्नर और राष्ट्रपति, दोनों, से सम्पर्क स्थापित करके, बिहार में जो सांविधानिक स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है, क्या उसमें बिहार सरकार का इस्तीफा देना जरूरी नहीं है, उस पर सदन में बयान दे और उस पर बहस करने का मौका मिले : यह तो मैं कह ही सकता हूं (**व्यवधान**)...

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 376 के अन्तर्गत एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं : यह ठीक है कि श्री मधु लिमये बिहार से चुन कर आये हैं, (**व्यवधान**) लेकिन बिहार से जिन का रोजी-रोटी, जीवन-मरण तथा शान्ति और अशान्ति का सम्बन्ध है, वह हम लोगों का है । उनका सम्बन्ध तो केवल चुन कर आने के लिये है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनका बिहार से सम्बन्ध क्यों नहीं है ? बिहार के लोगों ने उनको चन कर भेजा है । बिहार से उनका सम्बन्ध क्यों नहीं है ?

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुन लीजिये और उसके बाद अपनी रूलिंग दीजिये

आपने माननीय सदस्य की बात सुनी है ; उसमें बिहार का जिक्र आया है । बिहार में जो हुआ है, जो होता है और जो होगा, उससे हम लोगों का भी बहुत सम्बन्ध है : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य ने किसी भी रूप में जो प्रश्न उपस्थि

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

विषय है, उसका औचित्य यहां पर है या नहीं। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में आपकी रूलिंग चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मौका आयेगा, तब मैं इसका उत्तर दूंगा।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : तो आप अपने रूलिंग को रिजर्व रख रहे हैं।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: One naturally expects that all the items on which discussion was held inclusively would be included by the Minister. Two such items which should have been included as a matter of course are the discussion on the time capsule and the discussion on the FCI. Now, apart from that the three discussions which we have demanded and which do not find any place in the business for the next week are the following. One is the propriety of Shri B. D. Jetty continuing as the Governor of Orissa after the remarks of the High Court of Orissa. The second is the discussion on the legality of the existence of the UP Assembly after it has failed to meet for six months in terms of article 174 of the Constitution. Thirdly, a full discussion on the Draft Plan must take place before the Plan is committed to the care of the various committees which are sought to be constituted under your guidance. That must take place. If the Government could persuade itself to hold a special session of Parliament only to consider the Fifth Five Year Plan, that will probably, be justified. If that is not possible, then a full discussion should take place durnig the next week.

About the international situation, the Minister said that the discussion is going to take place during the next week. But we do not find any motion having been given by the Minister.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: It has been circulated.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North—East): Sir, I wish to support the idea that the discussion on the "Time Capsule" which has been buried many fathoms deep might not be buried here also. The discussion has started. It has to be completed. Otherwise, there is no point in that...

MR. SPEAKER: May I suggest, about "Time Capsule", this has already gone down and we can have the discussion any time? If it had been kept pending up to the surface, it would have been a different thing then.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: If exhumation is decided upon, it is better we do it before all kinds of rotting processes take place. Putrescence must not set in. For that reason, we should discuss it. Besides that, there should be some seriousness about it. Any Parliamentary discussion or a matter taken hold of by this House should not be pushed over too long.

About the Fifth Plan discussion also, as a private Member, I have a peculiar feeling. These days, the things are promised and then something happens in the room behind your Chair, perhaps, and the decisions are taken over the head of the House.....

MR. SPEAKER: There is no room behind my Chair.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: There must be. Otherwise, it would have been visible.

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody can take dicisions lkie that.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Something happens behind the scene. Now, we are told at the fag-end of the session that the discussion on the Fifth Plan is postponed. The discussion started in the last session and promised to be resumed towards the end of this session is given a cold shoulder. It is put in a cold storage somewhere. This is a very peculiar way of

behaving. But the Government is peculiar. I cannot say anything more about it.

Then, there was the Cinematograph Bill which was passed by the Rajya Sabha and placed before us for passing in the last session. It was ready for discussion and passing in the last session. It was put down on the agenda from week to week. Even the Minister happened to tell me that it was going to be taken up because he was serious about it. This is a Bill passed by the Rajya Sabha about three months ago and put before this House 2½ months ago. It was put on the Order Paper from week to week and nothing happened. I do not know why.

Again, the Bihar issue is an important one. As you have already indicated, you will consider the propriety of it; it has to be re-formulated, a kind of motion, and, as you have suggested, there are other ways of formulating it....

MR. SPEAKER: What I said was, "What you ask in one way, I reject it. If you ask in another way next week, I will see."

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I would suggest to the Government, in view of the overriding constitutional issues involved, this House should have some time provided to it. This is a very serious issue. The Minister should examine it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, firstly, I join Shri Madhu Limaye in suggesting that Bihar issue should be discussed in the House.

Secondly, I would suggest that since a serious situation has developed in the Bank of Baroda as a result of crisis in the Clearing House, as a result of cheques worth Rs. 1.25 crores and also instruments of collection remaining uncleared, a categorical statement should come—I do not say that there should be a discussion—from the Finance Minister.

Lastly, the Sugar Commission's Report is very important and I suggest that a discussion should be held on it. Also, the Indo-Soviet Agreement is very important and there should be a discussion on it .

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Regarding the next week's business, I want to suggest that the House should discuss the communal riots that are taking place in Meerut, Allahabad and other places of U.P. Everything is discussed in the papers and government authorities are coming forward with statements. I do not know whether the Heavens will fall down if this matter is fully discussed in this House. That will rather help to pacify the situation. So, this matter should be discussed at the earliest.

The next point that I want to raise is this. Today the Reserve Bank employees are agitating over a new procedure which is going to be adopted by the Government. The Industrial Development Bank and the Unit Trust are going to be separated from the jurisdiction of the Reserve Bank. The employees have already represented I do not know what is actually in the mind of the Government. So, there must be a statement from the Finance Minister on this and it should be discussed in this House.

The next point is about reopening of Martin Burn Railway. I want a categorical answer to this. It would have been better if the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, had been here. She had assured the West Bengal people that the Martin Burn Railway would be reopened if the Congress came to power. Now the Congress is in power there. First of all, they said that the survey was going on. The survey is already complete. Now they say, that if 50 per cent of the cost is borne by the State Government, then the Central Government may take up the matter of restarting the Martin Burn Railway. This is nothing but a stunt. The West Bengal Government will never be in

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

a position to bear 50 per cent of the cost of that. So, my humble submission to the Prime Minister is that she may come here and make a statement as to what will take place to the Martin Burn Railway about which she spoke so much before the elections; she must come before the House and clarify the position.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : (शाजापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझको भी इस पर बोलने का अधिकार है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो खाद्य निगम के बारे में चर्चा अधूरी रह गई है वह अगले सप्ताह में पूरी नहीं होगी तो कब होगी ? अगर हम अभी उस पर चर्चा नहीं करते तो आगे फिर कब करेंगे ? इस तरह से चर्चा छोड़ने का मतलब क्या होगा ? उसको क्यों नहीं लिया, यह तो कम से कम बता सकते हैं।

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I have already given three points on which I want to make certain suggestions.

Regarding the time capsule, already a reference has been made by Shri H. N. Mukerjee and Shri Shyamnandan Mishra. On 7th December when the discussion was initiated by me, the Minister of Education said that he would be away from 10th to 14th and, therefore, he wanted postponement of the discussion. That means, on 17th or 18th, we should have that discussion. It was a discussion under rule 193 and the time so far taken is only one hour. Now, Sir, I want to know whether, in the next week, on 17th or 18th, we would take up this discussion.

In this connection I want to make one submission. I had laid on the Table of the House the text authenticated by me and it has been accepted and published in the Bulletin. Now a good number of hon. members want to have copies of that. Do you want me, Sir, to prepare it at my cost and distribute it to the members? The Government could arrange to circulate this. What is the harm? There are demands from many members for copies. Government has got the machinery. They can have this cyclostyled and circulate to the members. Do you want such things to be done by the individual members?

Regarding the draft report of the Fifth Plan, as hon. members have rightly pointed out, this has been getting postponed; not only this plan but even in respect of the Third Plan and Fourth Plan also, the same thing happened. Now we have received the memorandum from your Secretariat—this was received last night and they want us to give our reaction to it today itself. It will be very difficult because there are very many points to be clarified...(*Interruptions*). We will give it tomorrow. Here, Sir, I want to know whether these committees have to function during the inter-session period, whether they will submit their reports by the beginning of the next Session, what are the facilities they are going to give and all these things.

The third thing is, as Mr. Mishra has already pointed out, the strictures on the Orissa Government and the conduct of the government there. That also merits a discussion here.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, बिहार में जो संवैधानिक संकट पैदा हो गया है, मैं चाहूंगा कि आप उस पर यहां बहस करवाये। होना तो यह चाहिये था कि वहां की सरकार इस्तीफा देती . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : कुछ संकट ही नहीं है, तो इस्तीफा क्यों दे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उस पर यहां बहस होनी चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार बतलाये कि वहां की क्या स्थिति है। कम से कम सरकार से एक बयान जरूर दिलवाइये।

दूसरा—बिहार के कई जिलों में, जिनमें मुंगेर और पटना जिले भी शामिल हैं, बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर नदी के कटाव से गांव कटते जा रहे हैं और लोग गृह विहीन होकर हजारों की तादाद में इधर उधर भटक रहे हैं। मेरे क्षेत्र के मनर विधान सभा क्षेत्र में 15–20 वर्ष के अन्दर एक दर्जन गांव कट चुके हैं, पांच हजार लोग गृह विहीन हो चके हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो बिहार का भी वक्त लेते हैं और पंजाब का भी साथ ले जाते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं सबके बारे में बोल रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा टाइम बंगाल और बिहार ले जाता है, और भी बहुत सी बाते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : एक दर्जन गांव कट चुके हैं, 10 करोड़ रुपये की क्षति हो चुकी है, 5 हजार लोग गृह विहीन हैं, अब फिर एक दर्जन गांवों के लिये खतरा उपस्थित है, उनको बचाने और बसाने पर डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया लगेगा। बिहार सरकार कहती है कि उसके पास पैसा नहीं है। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इस सिलसिले में बिजली और सिंचाई मंत्री यहां पर एक बयान दे कि पूरे बिहार और मनर क्षेत्र के कटाव की क्या स्थिति है, पीड़ितों की कठिनाई क्या है, बिहार सरकार की कठिनाई क्या है, ताकि कुछ रास्ता निकल सके, क्योंकि अब फिर 20 करोड़ रुपये की क्षति होगी और एक दर्जन से ज्यादा गांव गंगा के पेट में चले जायेंगे, तब फिर इन लोगों को कहां रखेंगे ?

इसलिये आपसे अनुरोध है कि इनसे बयान दिलाये और बिहार सरकार की मदद करावाये।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Although it is unnecessary for me to add to what has already been said on the floor of the House, the constitutional issue involved in the defeat of the Ministry of Bihar should be discussed in a proper constitutional forum which can be only this House, and, to enable that, the hon. Minister should make a statement thereof. I cannot overemphasize that this is a very important constitutional matter and had it happened either in Tamil Nadu or in Goa, immediately, the Congress Members or even the Government themselves would have come out with a statement creating more constitutional crisis there.

The second point that I want to raise and I want to draw your attention to is that there is a report about the discovery of oil deposits in the Kachativu island. This is a very important point. I want to draw your attention and the attention of the Government to this matter because the ownership of this island is still under dispute. Is it not an important issue, Sir? A very large quantity of oil possibility is there. The island is a bone of contention between two neighbouring States and I want to draw the attention so that the Government could come out with a statement as to what is the position there.....

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly finish. This is not going to be a debate.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I do not mean a debate. But what is the position? The Government should let us know.

The last point that I want to draw your attention to is: I want to know the thinking of the Government in regard to the price pattern of different newspapers. In different parts of the country the prices of newspapers have been increased unilaterally and I want to know whether Government would make a statement whether there is any uniform policy with regard to prices of newspapers. Or can they raise the price of newspapers as they

[Shri Samar Guha]

like? I want this to be made clear. Is there any uniform policy with regard to increase in the price of newspapers?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I well realise that the week commencing on 17th December is the last week of the present session and there is pressure on time.

But, I must invite the attention of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to some of the outstanding issues on which discussion is absolutely essential.

We all know that the Loco Running Staff of the Railways and other Railway employees have been agitating and 'working to rule' and even striking work all over the place. This has resulted in serious dislocation of rail traffic. Number of railways have been cancelled. There is also a threat that there will be an indefinite strike from 27th February next year, as reported in UNI and PTI news-item, to press their demands. Before we adjourn for this inter-session I would like the hon. Minister for Railways to tell us in detail as to what is the Government's thinking with regard to the Railway's working. Otherwise there will be not only dislocation of traffic but also serious disturbance to the economy. So I want a full fledged assurance from the Government.

Then, Sir, continued shortage of wagons in the Western Railway Zone has resulted in sporadic crisis and erratic supply of coal to industries. Whether it is Ahmedabad or South Gujarat or Sourashtra, all over the place....

AN HON. MEMBER: Also other States....

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: .....and other States also, this is the position. Wagons are in short supply. I hope the hon. Deputy Railway Minister is listening to me. It is a very important matter. Workers are in difficulties. Consumers are indirectly hit. I want that, before the House adjourns this week, the hon. Minister should tell us about the Government's actual policy with regard to these matters so that this dislocation will not expand.

Then, Sir, about Five-year Plan, you will realise, during last session this matter of the Five-year Plan Approach Document came up. We all prepared the speeches and we got ready. But the debate was inconclusive. We were promised....

MR. SPEAKER: Your time is up. Please conclude.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am sorry. All the other hon. Members take so much time and just at the fag end we are being asked to sit down. I am not wasting even one minute than what is absolutely essential.

Then, Sir, I want to suggest that Five-year Plan is very important. We are spending the time of this national forum for so many minor details but we are not given the opportunity of discussing the basic plan document which affects the lives of millions of people in this country. That debate was inconclusive last time and this time also it continues to remain so inconclusive. Are we to be converted into a type of class-room students so that Government wants us to be members of various committees to discuss the Fifth Plan in committees and not in the House where only it becomes a national debate, public debate? I want therefore, Planning, to be taken up as an important debate next week.

Then, Sir, about UPSC report, it was brought again and again during the current session and the Minister has been assuring us, "next week", "next week.". And now this next week is the final week. Still UPSC report is not discussed.

Then, Sir, we also want the Orissa High Court judgment with regard to the misconduct of the Governor, and if copies are not available how can we

discuss the conduct of the Governor of Orissa?

On all these matters we should have discussion, and finally..(*Interruptions*) One final remark. This morning I received a letter from the Pensioners.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mavalankar, there should be some limit to the time. You can say one item or two items. What about the time? You are adding one after another saying one more, one more.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: No, Sir. all people who have preceded me have spoken on more than one point.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member here spoke on one; the other hon. Member there spoke on two items.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: With regard to the lot of the pensioners I want the Minister of Finance to tell us as to what is the lot of the pensioners and whether they are going to get any additional allowance.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): I would like to make a submission to the Government through you....

MR. SPEAKER: You can make that through somebody else also ....

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: During the last session you were kind enough to appoint a Committee of Members of Parliament from both Houses to go through the question of pay structure for the officers and staff of the Lok Sabha Secretariat and the Rajya Sabha Secretariat. I would like to know—the House is interested in it—whether any recommendation has been made.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not standing here as the Minister to reply to your supplementaries. You better come to my Chamber. If you put me on par with the Minister, then I shall have to sit there and reply from there. Don't do it. I shall take the Members into confidence.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Yesterday you said as regards P.L. 480 agreement, that you will find out from Government whether some time would be found for discussion. I want to draw your kind attention to the matter which is of vital importance to us

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मझे एक बात कहनी है..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब भी आपका होता है मैं आपको जरूर बुला लेता हूं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने चिटठी दी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कब दी है चिटटी, मुझे बताइये ?... मुझे क्यों मिसलीड करते हैं, 11 बजे के बाद दी है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमारी गाड़ी चार घंटे लेट हो गई थी ।

मुझे केवल एक ही बात कहनी है । मंत्री जी ने जो कार्यक्रम रखा है उसमें शेडयूल्ड कास्टस शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा नहीं है । हर प्रान्त में इन पर बलात्कार किये जा रहे हैं, उनको जिन्दा जलया जा रहा है और तरह तरह से अत्याचार उन पर किये जा रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि सेशन समाप्त होने वाला है, इस पर चर्चा अवश्य होनी चाहिये ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अभी इतने सार कार्यक्रम बाकी हैं तो क्या संसद कार्य मंत्री सदन का समय बढ़ाने का विचार रखते हैं ?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: First of all, I would like to express my gratitude....

MR. SPEAKER: Gratitude for what?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Gratitude for some of the valuable points which are so well taken up by the hon. Members.

[Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah]

First of all, about the discussion on international situation, my recollection is that a notice has been given for a motion by the Foreign Minister—I am subject to correction—and we shall certainly put it down for a discussion after the passage of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill which is scheduled for the 18th.

Regarding Fifth Five Year Plan, I have often mentioned in this House—I did mention more than once before the B.A.C. that when the draft Five Year Plan itself is ready, whether it would serve any purpose to further discuss the Approach Document. In the B.A.C., my hon. friend Shri Mishra suggested that we should follow the previous practice in this case also and the whole House in Committees should go into it. That does not bar the House from discussing it at a later stage.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: First the whole Plan is to be discussed and then that is referred to the Committees. Why this time there is this departure.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Due to shortage of time we have accepted your suggestion. Really speaking, you should be glad that we have accepted your suggestion.

Regarding unfinished discussions, I shall strain every nerve to find some time wherein I shall seek the cooperation of all the hon. Members. Subject to the international situation being discussed, Constitution (Amendment) Bill being passed and other financial matters of Government being passed, I shall strain every nerve to find time.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How can we go without an assurance that the whole of the discussion would be taken up during the next week.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I would only request you to kindly extend your cooperation in this regard. Shri Mishra may sit with me whether he can find some time.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगले हफ्ते तक काम होना है और उसके बाद टाइम भी नहीं है । अगली बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में देखेंगे कि कौन सा बिजनेस कहां फिट होता है, कहां जाता है, आगे फिर महीने डेढ़ महीने अपनी नर्ब्ज को ठीक करके बजट सेशन में आ जाइये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मने कल एल्काक एशडाउन का मामला उठाया था तो आपने कहा था कि समुचित नोटिस होनी चाहिये । अब पूरा एक दिनहो गया है लेकिन सदन के सामने कोई बयान नहीं आया है । आप कहते हैं लेकिन ये सुनते ही नहीं हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ही नहीं सुनते हैं, औरों को क्या सुनाऊं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप कहते हैं कि बयान देना चाहिये लेकिन वे देते नहीं हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members have already taken one hour more. Private Members' business will start after lunch, after the introduction of the Bills. If hon. Members are not going to take much time over it, I can take it up just now.

There are some Bills to be formally introduced. Shri Limaye had said that he wanted to oppose the introduction.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We just want to mention the grounds for the opposition.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: In regard to item No. 14 I have already written to you that I am going to oppose the introduction of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: That was to be done before the lunch hour. It is

already nearing 2 p.m. Immediately after lunch hour, items Nos. 12 to 16 relating to formal introduction of Bills will be disposed of, and Private Members' business will be postponed to that extent. In my opinion it would not take more than half an hour. If hon. Members like, we may not go for lunch but we may continue...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. SPEAKER: We now adjourn for lunch till 3 p.m.

13.57 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL (Barrackpore): I want to mention one thing for your information. This is a telegram which I have received from my constituency:

> "Kailash Chowbey Texmaco Workers Union leader seriously stabbed last night in residence by Congressite goondas stop Rowdies threatening our members stop Police not arresting culprits stop Situation grave stop Request intervention stop"

Trade union workers have been stabbed in their residence. The police do not intervene. I want to make this submission...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order. order. Let us get on with the business.

A number of Bills are to be introduced. Some hon. members have given notice that they would oppose the introduction of these Bills. In this connection, I would say that generally there are two grounds on which introduction of a Bill can be opposed. First, that the Bill is outside the legislative competence of this House, and second, that there are procedural obstacles. Merits of the Bill are not matters for opposing introduction.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Also demerits.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Demerits and merits are not matters for opposing introduction; they are matters for discussion. I would like hon. members to keep this in mind when they make their submissions.

15.05 hrs.

KONKAN PASSENGER SHIPS (ACQUISITION)* BILL

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the Konkan passenger ships in order to serve better the needs of the maritime passengers of the Konkan coastal region and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the Konkan passenger ships in order to serve better the needs of the maritime passengers of the Konkan coastal region and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto".

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): After noting your observation, I will only try to point out to you what are the procedural difficulties on the basis of which I am actually opposing the introduction of

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 14-12-73.

[Shri Madhu Dandavate]

the Bill at this stage. In the statement of objects and reasons appended to the Bill, it has been specifically stated that Messrs. Chowgule Steamships Ltd. demanded a 40 per cent rise in the fares, and even when the matter was being discussed and considered at a committee level they threatened to close down the service and refused to carry on the service at the previous fares even when the monsoon season was over. As a result of that, Government have decided to take over this company. The ordinance was issued on the 7th November, and the notification was issued on the 14th November. The notification that was issued on the 14th November contradicts the aims and objects of this particular Bill.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to this Bill clearly states that because the Chowgule Steamships had demanded 40 per cent and they had threatened closure, this was being taken over. I am all for take-over. In fact, we had actually carried on an agitation for that purpose.

Now, the procedural difficulty is this. Government themselves had appointed the Bhave Committee to go into the problem of the fare structure. That committee had recommended that a 20 per cent increase might be permitted. But before this Bill has been brought forward, on 14th November. Government had come forward with a notification in which they had announced that there would be a 30 per cent increase in passenger fares. It is on that particular basis that this Bill has been brought forward, and that creates difficulties...

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): What is the difficulty?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have made it very clear. If my hon. friend has not understood, I am sorry for his understanding...

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Why should he not elucidate it?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even though the earlier recommendation was for an increase by 20 per cent only, the notification makes it clear that it would be an increase of 30 per cent. In spite of the earlier recommendation that 20 per cent increase may be there, this Bill has been brought forward...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think he has made his point.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Further, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, Government have stated that they want to run it on a no-profit-no-loss basis. I would submit that that is also being applied in a wrong manner only on a small strip. If the principle of no-profit-no-loss is applied to the Shipping Corporation of India as a whole on cargo services as well as passenger services, it will be found that since the Shipping Corporation of India has enormous profits without any increase in fares it would be possible to run these services. But I find that that is not the basis of this Bill, and, therefore, I am opposing it straightway at the introduction stage itself.

I wish to make it clear once again that I am not at all opposed to the take-over of Chowgule Steamships Ltd.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: There is nothing to reply to. There is no constitutional point. There is nothing to answer. So, why should the hon. Minister answer?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I do not see why a Member should direct the Minister not to reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think we are entering a very interesting phase of our democracy and parliamentary functioning. When front-benchers of the ruling party or back-benchers of the ruling party start shooting off directions to the Minister 'Don't answer this' or 'Don't answer that', a very interesting phase we are entering....

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: What I said was that there was no constitutional point involved, and therefore, the hon. Minister need not answer. I did not direct him. I said that there was no constitutional point involved. There was no shooting off of any direction. It is a wrong observation....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is his opinion.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: May I ask what the constitutional point involved in this is?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, they try to issue directions to the Chair also.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: There is no constitutional point involved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is entitled to his opinion that there is no constitutional issue involved. But he did say, and I think it has gone on record that 'there is nothing to answer and therefore why should the hon. Minister answer?'

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: There is no constitutional point involved. That is what I am saying.

श्री कमला पति त्रिपाठी: मान्यवर मुझे खेद है कि आपको थोड़ा कष्ट इस पर हो गया । सभी आपकी आज्ञा का पालन करेंगे और इन बैंचों पर बैठने वाले तो जरूर ही करेंगे ।

जो प्रश्न अभी दण्डवते जी ने उठाया है मैं समझता हूं कि साधारणत: इन्ट्रोडक्शन के स्टेज पर बिल का विरोध नहीं किया जाता है ।

'It is not usual, if not unusual'

कि इन्ट्रोडक्शन की स्टेज पर किसी बिल को अपोज किया जाये । मान्यवर, आपने कहा कि अपोज तभी किया जा सकता है जब कोई चीज लेजिस्लेटिव कम्पीटेंस के बाहर हो या प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी हो । लेकिन उस बेसिस पर इसको अपोज किया जा सकता है ऐसी बात नहीं है । मेरिट की बात तो कनसिडरेशन की स्टेज पर ही कही जा सकती है । उस वक्त माननीय सदस्य को पूरा हक होगा कि वह इस बिल के मेरिट पर जो कुछ कहना चाहें, वह कहें, और जो भी अमेंडमेंट लाना चाहें, वह लायें । माननीय सदस्य यह मंजूर करते हैं कि वे इस पैसेंजर सर्विस को लेने के प्रोपोजल से पूरी तरह सहमत हैं । तो फिर सिर्फ इसलिये कि इसके लिये आर्डिनेंस इस्यू किया गया था, इसके इन्ट्रोडक्शन का विरोध करना उचित नहीं है । जो आर्डिनेंस इस्यू किया गया था, उसके स्थान पर बिल पास करना ही है । और इसलिये इस बिल को इन्ट्रोडयूस किया गया है । इस बिल के आब्जेक्टस एण्ड रीजन्ज माननीय सदस्यों को दिये गये हैं । कनसिडरेशन स्टेज पर माननीय सदस्य अपने विचार रख सकते हैं और हाउस उसके बारे में फैसला करेगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not think that Shri Dandavate's objection has any ground for opposing the introduction. It relates to the merits. His submission is that the ground on which the Bill has been built up has really no basis. He can say that at the time of discussion of this Bill and not now.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the Konkan passenger ships in order to serve better the needs of the maritime passengers of the Konkan coastal region and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI: I introduce† of the Bill.

STATEMENT RE: KONKAN PASSENGER SHIPS (ACQUISITION) ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Konkan Passenger Ships (Acquisition) Ordinance, 1973, as required under rule 71 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

15.11 hrs.

INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): On behalf of Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961.".

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Before I come to the Bill sought be introduced. I would like to make one submission regarding the observation made by you to the effect that a Bill could be opposed at the introduction stage if it was beyond the legislative competence of the House or if there was any constitutional issue involved. I would like to point out that under rule 72 of the Rules of Procedure, a Bill can be opposed even on its own merits; so, I think we need not have to show....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. Anyway, let him make his point.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Rule 72 says:

"If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves ....

So, after the grounds for opposing are stated, it is for you to decide whether those grounds are valid or not. I do not want any new convention to be set up. Supposing a Bill is opposed by a Member, if it is on the ground of legislative competence, then a full discussion is to be permitted...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to hear him, and, therefore, I have called him.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: In this case, I want to oppose the introduction on two grounds. Firstly, two days' clear notice has to be given for introduction after a Bill is circulated to Members. But that rule seems to be suspended by a memorandum given by the hon. Minister....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: And agreed to by the Speaker.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Anyhow, I want to appeal to the hon. Minister, to the House and to the Speaker that such waivers should not be allowed, because in the memorandum that has been given under rule 19(1)(b), nowhere are the real reasons for the Bill being introduced so urgently are to be found. Nowhere has it been stated why they want to have the introduction of this Bill today and

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 14-12-73.

why two days' notice need not be there. The only reason which they have given in this memorandum is to be found at page 2 where they say:

> "In view of the position that the current session of Parliament is likely to come to an end on 21st December, 1973, it is considered necessary that the Bill is introduced in the Lok Sabha on 14th December, 1973."

Why should it not have been introduced on the 12th or on the 11th instant? No reasons have been mentioned in this regard. Just because the session is going to come to an end and they want to have the introduction on the 14th, they say that the rule should be suspended. At this rate, so many other rules of procedure can be suspended as a whole, and straightway, a Bill may be said to have been passed and sent to the President for assent.

Therefore, I submit that the bringing forward of a Bill at the tag end of the session and asking for the suspension of the rule is a very bad thing. I want to impress on the hon. Minister and the House that such things should not be resorted to.

My second objection is more fundamental. The income-tax Act is one of the unfortunate statutes of our country which have been tampered with again and again. Income-tax law and the taxation laws are the worst hit in this respect. We have already got two Bills pending before Select Committees, and I do not see why the provisions of this Bill also could not have been taken up in the other Bills.

In the explanatory memorandum for the introduction of this Bill, Government have said that in the Taxation (Amendment) Laws Act passed in 1972 they had found some delays. I do not want to go into the merits of it. But I would only ask why they should not have given some more time for the statute to be put into practice and then brought forward this Bill.

Two reasons are given here. They say that a large number of proceedings initiated by the department would become infructuous. When did they find it. Why could they not be included in the previous Bill? Also I want to know how many cases they have proceeded with, in how many cases they have already acquired properties, in how many cases compensation has been paid under the law that has been put on the statute book in August, 1972, and in how many cases they found it difficult to operate as to warrant another amending Bill to be brought here. On these grounds I oppose introduction.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As far as the first point is concerned, the Finance Minister has already written to the Speaker explaining why it has become urgent. The urgency arose as a result of the acquisition provision in the Income-tax Act in which a certain time limit has been provided for completing the acquisition proceedings, that is a time limit of six months. It was found that in a large number of cases....

SHRI SEZHIYAN: How many cases?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I will give that also. It was found that in a large number of cases, it was not possible to do it due to press difficulties, because there was power shortage and various other things due to which it could not be printed and published in the Gazette of India in proper time. Therefore, unless these remedial measures are taken, the whole of this provision would become absolutely infructuous. That was why this Bill was thought necessary.

There has been a delay in the publication of notices in the Gazette Extraordinary in about 53 cases. Notices in the weekly gazette from

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

26th May to 25th August were published and despatched to the Manager, Public Press, almost beyond the six month period. The delay has been in 36 cases, 15 cases, 100 cases, 129 cases, 300 cases, 47 cases, 279 cases and like that. Because of this, this has become necessary.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: He said a large number of cases; I wanted to know the number of cases; in how many cases they have proceeded under the statute, in how many cases have properties been acquired?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: We will go into the entire thing. I gave the broad picture.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: When he says 53 cases, it is not a large number of cases to warrant an amending Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think technically Shri Sezhiyan's point be upheld for the reason that the Minister has written to the Speaker giving reasons and the Speaker has agreed. At the same time, I must say that this is not altogether desirable. We have made certain rules in this House and these rules should not be suspended lightly.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): The Speaker has done it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please.

I do not see why the Government could not come earlier. One or two weeks before you could have come forward. It was known long before that these difficulties had come up. So instead of resorting to this request for suspension of the rule of two days notice, it could have been done in a different way. In any case, this is no ground for opposing introduction.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Bebusarai): Sir, could it be a matter between the hon. Minister and the hon. Speaker in the Speaker's chamber, or, should it not come before the House itself, so far as the suspension of the rule is concerned? It should be placed before the house by the hon. Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Speaker is satisfied in his Chamber that the Government has good reasons and so, this condition has been waived. But I am just saying that the Government could have saved the Speaker and this House some embarrassment if they had taken steps one or two weeks before. It is not that these things have happened yesterday. They were there before.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): May I make a submission? If it so happens that the Minister can have a dialogue with the Speaker in the Speaker's Chamber...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Any Member can; you also can.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If the rules that have been approved by the House can be waived in this manner, then there is the end of it.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): The Speaker has waived it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When I say it to the Government,—the Minister—I say it to you also. It is not proper for you also to go to the Speaker and seek his good offices to waive certain rules because of your failure. (*Interruptions*) Order, please.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I introduce† the Bill.

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†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

15.21 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (THIRTY-THIRD AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal): Sir, I rise on a point of order. The statement of Objects and Reasons given in this Bill says—when the Andhra Legislative Assembly is alive—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before you proceed further, because the State Assembly is functioning, cannot Parliament amend the Constitution?

SHRI S. B. GIRI: I am coming to that. The State legislature should endorse the formula; it has not been allowed.

Another thing is, article 246(4) of the Constitution says: "Parliament has power to make laws with respect to any matter for any part of the territory of India not included in a State notwithstanding that such matter is a matter enumerated in State List." This should have been brought before the State legislature. It has not been done.

Another point is this. The Bill should have come in a different form. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been stated that "when the State of Andhra Pradesh was formed in 1956, certain safeguards were envisaged." Certain legislative guarantees were envisaged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

SHRI S. B. GIRI: My point of order is this. I say that this Bill should not be introduced on the ground, firstly, that it is against the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are opposing the introduction of the Bill. You have not given your name for that. There is no point of order.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: I am raising a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then make the point of order. I have not been able to follow your point of order.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: I will again repeat it. Firstly, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are mentioning the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Is that a point of order?

SHRI S. B. GIRI: The Statement of Objects and Reasons says that in 1956 certain safeguards were envisaged for the Telangana— area in the matter of development and also in the matter of employment opportunities and educational facilities for the residents of that area. Another thing is, a Regional Committee has been appointed for Telengana by a Parliamentary enactment. When these things are there—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

SHRI S. B. GIRI: The point of order is this. This Bill is against the Constitution of India. This Bill should have been first of all discussed in the State legislature. That has not been done. Secondly, this Bill should have come in a different shape. When they want to abolish the safeguards and the

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 14-12-73.

[Shri S. B. Giri]

regional committees. it should have come in the form of bifurcating the Andhra State and forming a Telengana State.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not a point or order.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत करते समय उनकी जो इच्छा या मंशा है उसको तो मैं समझ सकता हूं। किन्तु उसमें वैधानिक आपत्ति जो है उसके बारे में ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं और यह चाहता हूं कि उस पर वह कुछ खुलासा भी करें। आखिर कुछ लोगों को खास सहूलियत देने की दृष्टि से आप यह करना चाहते हैं लेकिन संविधान ने सबको जो मूलभूत अधिकार दिये हैं कि कोई भी व्यक्ति कहीं भी जा सकता है, रह सकता है, किसी भी शिक्षा संस्था में शिक्षा पा सकता है, इसके विरोध में यह जाता है क्योंकि इसमें यह दिया है, कौन लोकल हैं कौन लोकल नहीं हैं, यह आप तय करेंगे तो एक ही प्रदेश के अन्दर

There is a thing like local area and foreign area in the same State? It is very difficult to understand. It says here "specify any part or parts of the State which shall be regarded as a local area".

यानी सारा झगड़ा तो यहीं पर आयेगा। पिछली बार सारा झगड़ा यहीं पर इसी के बारे में था . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is on merits.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Not merits. It is the Fundamental Right. It contravenes the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution that any citizen can go and reside anywhere. Have we no right to seek a clarification?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Which provision of the Constitution is it contraventing?

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Article 19(e), Fundamental Rights, to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India. Supposing I go and stay, shall I be termed as local or foreign? What is it? I have got certain rights guaranteed to me under the Constitution.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्रा (बेगूसराय) : एम्प्लाइमेंट के लिये भी कुछ है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : उसी के लिये तो है, एम्प्लाइमेंट और शिक्षा, इन्हीं दो के लिये है और वह मूलभूत अधिकार है हमारा। तो ऐसी स्थिति में

We go and specify a local area. Do you mean to say that there is a foreign area in the same State?

कल कोर्ट में जाकर यह चैलेंज होगा। इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि पहले जैसा फेट इनके एम्प्लाइमेंट ऐक्ट का हुआ जो 57 में पास किया था वह तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने रद्द कर दिया, आगे चल कर वही इसके लिये होगा, तो यह कुछ मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। उनकी मंशा मैं मान लेता हूं। जैसे पांच प्वाइंट का फार्मूला रखा था, हमने उसे पास किया, अब उसको रिपील करने के लिये बाद में आये हैं। वह जो सोलहवां आइटम है वह तो रिपील करने के लिये है। वे उसे रिपील करने के लिये क्यों ला रहे हैं? एक बार पास कर दिया फिर रिपील कर दिया यानी हम यहां कुछ सोच समझ कर करें क्या इसीलिये हम यहां बैठे हैं कि वे जो जो लायेंगे उसको हम करते जायेंगे? आइटम सोलह पढ़िये :

Item 16: to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the repeal of Mulki Rules.

You cannot simply take it for granted or you should not think that only Leaders of the Congress Party, only their approval is necessary.

आपने और किसी को पूछा ही नहीं। यह मामला कोई कांग्रेसियों के झगड़े का है क्या ? देश का मामला है, कुछ संवैधानिक अधिकार सबको मिले हुये हैं। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब दोनों प्रदेशों की जनता की इसमें सहमति नहीं है तो कल फिर जा कर कोर्ट में यह चैलेंज होगा, तो आपको निर्णय करना ही है, अलग आंध्र करो, अलग तैलंगाना करो तो मैं समझता हूं—(व्यवधान) .... मैं केवल क्लेरिफिकेशन चाहता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर वे प्रकाश डालें। मेरी राय में यह संविधान में गारन्टी किये हुये हमारे अधिकारों को हनन करता है। इसका वह खुलासा करें।

SHRI S. B. GIRI: On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the matter with you? You cannot make a second speech on the same question.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: On a point of order. This Bill is unconstitutional.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot allow you; I will not do anything irregular.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: This is another point of order. You give your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you ever thought carefully what is 'order'?

SHRI S. B. GIRI: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I take it that as hon. Member of this House we are aware of what is order in this House. The order is the sequence of items which are coming up. If you think that any particular rule has been violated, you can say there is a point of order. If you can say that any provision of the Constitution has been violated, that is a point of order. If you say that there is something wrong in the order, that is a point of order. Anything else is not a point of order. If you make another point of order on that score, not the same point of order on which I have given my ruling, I am prepared to listen to you Please understand what is order.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: With regard to the appointments in the State, they have made it district-wise. When the Mulki Rules were upheld by the Supreme Court, how can they bring a Bill giving employment on district-wise basis? This Bill should not be allowed to be moved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The minister may take note of this question and give an answer.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I want to oppose the introduction of this Bill on a basic issue. This House should not arrogate to itself the power to change the sacred provisions of the Constitution. I use the word 'sacred' for the reason—this gentleman, Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can add, my fair lady!

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The Constitution should not be made a political toy to fit into the political game of a political party, may be the ruling party. Very often it is done to fit into the whims of the political party that is ruling over the destiny of our people. For any reason, they simply come and bring forward a Bill. Because they have a massive majority, by their sheer strength of majority, they want to change the Constitution which has been enacted by the founding fathers after deliberate consideration and thinking. What is the object? They have evolved a six-point formula to resolve the dispute between the people of Telengana and Andhra. We know, Sir, that although they had a majority, yet there was a breakdown of the constitutional machinery in Andhra Pradesh, as a result of which President's rule was promulgated and for many months, there was no popular Government there. There were

[Shri Samar Guha]

agitations and innumberable arrests were made. here was a mass upsurge all over Telengana and Andhra. It is said in the statement of objects and reasons that the six-point formula has received wide support in Andhra Pradesh and has been endorsed by the State Government. How do they say that it has received support among the people and it has been endorsed by them? Has there been any referendum or any other machinery devised by the Government to ascertain the opinion of the people about the six-point formula? It was not even placed before public meetings and conferences. It was only evolved inside the camera of the ruling party.

If you allow all this, I would say that it is a frivolous way of changing the provisions of the Constitution only to suit the whims, the political interests and the parochial interests of the ruling party. What does it mean? It means that they equate the State to the Government and the Government to the people. The actual position is just the reverse of it. The strength of the Government flows from the people and the Government is a part of the State. I object to this Bill for the basic reasons that the people are not identical with the Government. The people have not been consulted. Even the political parties, except the ruling party, have not been consulted, even though millions of people participated in the movement. Their voice has been completely ignored. For that basic reason I oppose the introduction of the Bill. I conclude by saying that the Constitution should not be made a political toy to suit the political game of the ruling party.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: Sir, I want to point out...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has stated what he wanted to state twice or thrice. If he speaks again, what he speaks will not go on record.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: * * *

(Shri S. B. Giri then left the House)

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, they have not said anything that would suggest that this Bill is outside the legislative competence of this House or that there are any other difficulties because of which this Bill should not be introduced. I would like to say that this House has the requisite legislative competence to undertake this legislation. This Bill has been brought under article 368 of the Constitution.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I did not raise any constitutional issue. I only said that this violates the basic principle of democracy by ignoring the people. So, I raised it on the question of propriety.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All these things he can mention when the Bill is taken up for discussion. I am concerned with the limited question whether this Bill can be introduced or not. I say that all these submissions of the hon. Members could be good reasons, good submissions, on the Bill when it is taken up for consideration, but they are not grounds for preventing the introduction of the Bill.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I introduce the Bill.

15.39½ hours

MULKI RULES (REPEAL) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a

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***Not recorded.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 14-12-73.

Bill to provide for the repeal of Mulki Rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the repeal of Mulki Rules."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up Private Members' Business. We will take up the introduction of Bills.

15.40 hrs.

MITHILA (NORTH BIHAR) DEVELOPMENT BOARD BILL*

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL (Samastipur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the formation of a Board for the purpose of rapid agro-industrial development of North Bihar.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the formation of a Board for the purpose of rapid agro-industrial development of North Bihar."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Prasannbhai Mehta—absent. Shri Vishwanath Pratab Singh—absent.

MERCY KILLING BILL*

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for mercy killing of the persons who have become completely invalid and bed-ridden or suffering from an incurable disease.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I understand that the hon. Member, Shri Daga, has brought this Bill in the same spirit as the spirit in which Sir Bertrand Russel brought a similar Bill in respect of patients suffering from the incurable disease of cancer. It was rejected and thereafter Sir Bertrand Russel stopped attending the House of Lords in Britain. I do appreciate the spirit in which Shri Daga has brought this Bill. But it should be examined in the light of the constitutional provisions which guarantee the fundamental right to life and property. Will this not amount to abridging the constitutionally guaranteed rights. This is the ground on which I want to raise this question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a point of view. It is for the House to decide. I wil put the question to the House.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : यह तो स्टेट का कर्तव्य है कि उसकी दवा की जाये, उसको खाना दिया जाये और उसकी हिफाजत की जाये। क्या यही आपका समाजवाद है कि उसको मार दो ? यह तो क्रुएलिटी है, इससे सेन्टीमन्ट्स को धक्का लगता है। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know what Shri Shastri says. I could not follow him. I do not know why he gets excited. I will put the question to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for mercy killing of the persons who have become

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 14-12-73.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]
completely invalid and bed-ridden or suffering from an incurable disease."

Those in favour of the Bill may say "Aye".

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those against may say "No".

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think "Noes" have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: "Ayes" have it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think there is some confusion. I will put it to the vote again. The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for mercy killing of the persons who have become completely invalid and bed-ridden or suffering from an incurable disease."

Those in favour may say "Aye"

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those against may say "No".

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think "Ayes" have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: "Noes" have it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the lobbies be cleared.

Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

In order that the hon. Members may be fully aware of what they are about to do, let me say a few words. We are now to decide whether Mr. Daga should be given leave to introduce his Bill or not. It is only a question of introduction the Bill. I will read out the Bill. It is, "to provide for mercy killing of the persons who have become completely invalid and bedridden or suffering from an incurable disease."

Let me make it clear. This is only for introduction. It does not mean that hon. Members who vote introduction of the Bill support its principle. It also does not mean that hon. Member who oppose introduction of the Bill oppose its principle. It is only that the question should be discussed in the House.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for mercy killing of the persons who have become completely invalid and bedridden or suffering from an incurable disease."

The Lok Sabha Divided:

Division No. 18] **[15.52 hours**

AYES

Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram

Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman

Arvind Netam, Shri

Babunath Singh, Shri

Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar

Barman, Shri R. N.

Barua, Shri Bedabrata

Barupal, Shri Panna Lal

Besra, Shri S. C.

Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.

Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath

Brahmanandji, Shri Swami

Chhotey Lal, Shri

Daga, Shri M. C.

Darbara Singh, Shri

Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Engti, Shri Biren
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gopal, Shri K.
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kale, Shri
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Lakappa, Shri K.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Partap Singh, Shri
Patel, Shri Arvind M.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Peje, Shri S. L.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram Sewak, Chowdhary
Rana, Shri M. B.
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Vekaria, Shri
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Yadav, Shri R. P.
Yadav, Shri D. P.

NOES

Bade, Shri R. V.
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Gosh
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Kalingarayar, Shri Mohanraj
Karni Singh, Dr.
Koya, Shri Mohamed
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Singh, Shri D. N.
Vijay Pal Singh, Shri

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The result **of the division is: Ayes 71; Noes 15.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I introduce the Bill.

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*Wrongly voted for AYES.

**The following Members also recorded their votes.

AYES : Shri K. Chikkalingaiah.

NOES : Shri Biren Dutta.

15.50 hrs.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE BILL

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now take up the Legal Assistance Bill. Dr. Karni Singh.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise in support of my Bill No. 31, the Legal Assistance Bill, 1971.

Sir, in the past few years I have introduced several socialistic Bills in this hon. House; some of them being—a Bill to provide unemployment relief to those who could not be employed, a Bill for Compulsory and free primary education for children below 14 years and a Bill which was to support old age insurance and to take care of the infirm. All these Bills, in spite of being socialistic in character and in pursuance of the Fundamental Rights Chapter and the Directive Principles of the Constitution, were unfortunately, defeated in this hon. House. This Bill, I feel, is also in tune with the present trends in the country of ensuring social justice and bringing about a Welfare State. And I hope that this time the Government will not defeat this Bill and will support it beacuse justice delayed is justice denied. I understand that the Government also have proposals for introducing such a Bill at a later stage.

We heard a great deal about *garibi hatao* slogans raised during the elections. and if a Bill that seeks to give free legal help to poor people whose income is below Rs. 2,400 a year is defeated in this House, then I will say that the assurances given to the people at the time of the polls were hollow assurances, merely to win votes. Therefore, I am quite sure that like those of us who are in the Opposition who want that this Bill be passed, Government also will come up in the same spirit and see that it receives the necessary support.

I think, a certain big-heartedness and departure has to come from the ruling party inasmuch as Opposition Members' Bills which are acceptable to the country at large should be passed in this House.

Sir, the Preamble of our Constitution speaks of economic and political justice to all citizens of India. Article 14 of the Constitution—Fundamental Rights—lays down that:

> "The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws."

Article 22(1) which is also under Fundamental Rights Chapter provides for an arrested person the right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice.

Article 38 envisages:

> "The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life."

Thus, as President Giri said on March 29, 1970, while inaugurating the Conference of the National Legal Aid Association, providing legal assistance to the poor is "an important and basic social commitment underlying the Constitution". None of the outstanding legal luminaries who spoke on that occasion supported the Law Minister, late Shri Govinda Menon, when he said that paucity of funds came in the way. Now, so much is said from time to time about giving the people of our country a better life, giving justice to all, and in spite of that, every time when a legislation is brought in this House, the Government defeats it on one plea that there is paucity of funds. I would like to ask the Government what they have done with the back-breaking taxes which they have imposed on the people of this country. With the help of that money, can they not redress

the grievences of the poor people in the country and give them a better life without merely having them as slogans at the time of elections?

It is well known that the cost of litigation in India has become so prohibitive that all these Constitutional guarantees have become meaningless to a large number of people who are unable to obtain justice because they cannot afford to pay for it. The absence of any appropriate, free legal aid machinery deprives these needy people of the benefits and safeguards of the law. The need for legal assistance to the poor is so obvious that it hardly needs any argument on my part. They cannot, of course, have one law for the rich and another for the poor. But that actually is the effect when, in spite of the existence of an egalitarian law, the poor are unable to make use of it either in initiating proceedings or if proceedings have been initiated against them, in defending themselves. Inability to pay makes an equal law discriminatory in practice. Even though this discrimination is not so visible, its consequences are dangerous. It leads to utter frustration and a sense of bitterness and contempt against the established order. As Chief Justice Bhagwati of Gujarat High Court has observed, "... it touches our legal institutions precisely in those areas where they are most volunerable to attack, and are being attacked." I would like to give a few more quotes to the hon. House.

Chief Justice Hughes of the United States has said that "it is idle to speak of the blessings of liberty unless the poor enjoy equal protection of the laws." The late Shri Kumaramangalam once remarked that the case of the poor coming to the court without a proper counsel was like their entering the lists in an unequal contest. The Indian Law Commission observed: "The fee charged is so excessive that the civil litigant seeking to enforce his legal rights pays not only the entire cost for the administration, of civil justice but also the cost incurred by the State in prosecuting the criminals for crime, with which the civil litigant has no concern. Another authority has said that "Legal aid is not charity, but a right of all the needy citizens."

Therefore, in the interests of all the needy citizens, I have introduced this Bill and I hope that the Government will accept it in the spirit in which it has been brought. I would just say a few words about what this Bill exactly tries to seek. All those who have been given rights by law should be enabled to avail of those rights. Otherwise, all the talk of socio-economic changes becomes a mere hypocrisy. The various laws which confer so many rights on the diverse sections of the society must be made meaningful. Only then can the new social order emerge. Since, in our country these laws are not within the easy reach of a very large number of people for whom they are intended a machinery for assistance to them becomes a must. That is what this Bill seeks to create. The aim of this Bill is to make the *de jure* equality *de facto*. Legal assistance is an essential requirement of the social security programme of any welfare State and, as you know, we have professed from the house-tops that India is a welfare democracy and, therefore, this Bill is enacting a thing that has been professed by the Government. It should, therefore, be the right of every litigant to be represented by a counsel in every case.

In India, the aid to the poor is on the State List of the Constitution but that can hardly justify non-action by the Centre. If this subject has been neglected by the States so far, it is because they are reluctant to incur extra expenditure. It would become easier for them to move in the matter if they are assured that at least half of the financial burden in this respect

[Dr. Karan Singh.]

will be borne by the Central Government. The Parliament must provide for the statutory framework for this legal assistance.

Now, I understand that the Centre has offered to pay 50 per cent of the cost in case of prohibition. Similarly, I am sure that the Centre would be prepared to pay 50 per cent of the cost to the States for helping the litigants and providing legal aid free.

We must have a look at some of the other countries as to how the laws obtain there. During the last two decades, USA, UK Canada, Australia and all the European countries have made remarkable progress in organising an impressive system of legal aid. In Asia, Japan, Sri Lanka and Singapore have started legal aid programmes. The South American countries have generally made statutory provisions in this respect.

Legal aid in India is provided by private agencies and voluntary organi zations. The National Legal Aid Association was also funded in March 1970, to set up a fund and organise legal aid to the poor. But, considering the vastness of the country, the largeness of its problems and the resources available to those organisation, their work is like a drop in the ocean. And I can say with a certain amount of pride that in my constituency, backward as the area may be considered the lawyers of that area have tried to provide free legal aid up to their means.

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16.00 hrs.

So far as the Statute is concerned, all that we have is a provision in the Civil Procedure Code for proceedings in *forma panperis*. But this is no substitute for legal aid. A pauper according to the Civil Procedure Code of 1908 is a person who does not have sufficient means to pay the fees prescribed by law for the suit (which are as high as ten per cent.) or where no such fee is prescribed, he does not have property worth Rs. 100. And now Rs. 100 is hardly anything! The proceedings in *forma pauperis* are vexatious and suffer from many restrictions and that is why a tiny-little country like Jamaica, which had a similar provision replaced the word 'pauper' by 'poor person'.

The civil suit expenses in our country as in any other democratic country are enormous. The expenses in the civil suit consist of court fees, lawyers' fees, cost of attending various hearings in the court, producing witnesses and obtaining copies of recordings. Free legal aid to the very poor therefore becomes extremely essential.

I now wish to refer to the Bhagwati Committee's report. The Bhagwati Committee report produced in 1949 was the first useful study of this subject in India. One of its recommendations was that every lawyer should take at least three cases free in a year. Many useful recommendations have since been made, particularly, by the Central Law Commission, in their 14th Report in 1958. The Commission observed:

> "Unless some provision is made for assisting the poor man for the payment of the court fees, lawyers' fees and other incidental costs of the litigation, he is denied equality of opportunity to seek justice."

The Commission recommended that the U.K. pattern as being best suited to India. Now, Sir, the UK pattern is worth studying. The British Act provides legal aid to the poor in all cases, civil and criminal. The aid is available to any person whose dispensable income does not exceed £420 per annum. A legal aid fund has been constituted by money provided by British Parliament. Lawyers helping the poor are paid out of this fund. The scale of fees are dependent upon the courts in which they appear. The Act also provides for legal advice on payment of fees. The scheme is administered by the Law Society. According to the legal profession in our country the British scheme could really be a model for India. All the

lawyers and solicitors participate in the system in England so that the poor client has as much freedom of choice as any other client. Another feature of the system in England is that each applicant contributes to the cost of litigation in proportion to his means. This substantially reduces the amount of the public funds necessary to render legal aid.

The Advocates Act also has suggested something in our own country. One of the sugestions made in India on the subject was that the Advocates Act may be amended to enable the Bar to set aside funds for providing free legal aid to the poor. This was done in 1970. It is however said that the take-off stage of this scheme is not in sight so far. It has also been suggested that the Income-tax Act may be amended in order to give incentive to the lawyers who take up the cases of the poor without charge. Also, that any voluntary aid given to the Legal Aid bodies should be free from Income-tax. These are suggestions which Government must favourably consider.

A very good suggestion was made by Mr. Chagla sometime back. He said that as the State made a great deal of profit from court fees and litigations there could be a cess whereby a part of this money should be utilised for legal aid to the poor. However, without the State coming forward to contribute to the creation and execution of such fund, nothing substantial could be achieved.

There have been some pronouncements made in this honourable House by Ministers. I would just briefly refer to them.

In May 1972, the Law Minister told the Lok Sabha that a comprehensive scheme would soon be prepared for rendering legal aid to the poor. In November, 1972, a Committee was appointed by the Centre specially to go into the question of legal aid to the poor headed by Chief Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer.

The Committee submitted its report quite some time ago. It is reported to have made useful suggestions on giving legal assistance to the working-class, peasantry scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, women and children etc. Government have released only a brief summary of this report, as far as I know.

On February 28, 1973, the Minister of State for Law said in the Rajya Sabha that the Government proposed to bring forward a Bill incorporating a comprehensive scheme for legal aid to the poor. Again in March 1973, we were told that in this coming session the Bill would be introduced. This session would also pass and even in the coming session it is possible that the Bill may not be ready. I would request that to-day, when the hon. Minister replies, he would tell the nation as to when exactly the socialistic Bill proposed to be introduced by Government will be brought before the House.

I think I have said whatever I can without any broad or basic knowledge of law in support of my Bill. I am quite sure that there would be other Members in this House—who would say that this is a very important matter which touches the millions of poor people in our country to whom virtually justice is denied only because they are too poor.

Therefore, I conclude with my remarks and hope that my Bill would be taken into consideration by the hon. House and passed. Sir, I move.*

> "That the Bill to provide for legal assistance in civil suits to citizens without adequate means, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to provide for legal assistance in civil suits to citizens without adequate means, be taken into consideration."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill which is before the House. Free legal aid is one of the necessary obligation of a welfare State. But, our Government's attitude towards this fundamental right of a free citizen to free legal aid is one of indifference. Big assurance and inadequate attempt to provide the Bill are the result. At the roof of this altitude lies the Government's failure to be convinced that legal assistance is the Government's duty to provide. It is true that the limitation of funds is not all. Limitation of funds above is not a reasonable explanation at all against the introduction of this Bill by this Government. This Government should have brought before this House this Bill. But, this Bill was not brought forward as yet in spite of the recommendations of the Law Commission for a comprehensive provision for legal assistance to those who do not have access to the courts. It is the outcome of the anti-people and anti-working class people attitude that Government has not yet brought before the House this Bill. The case for legal aid is so obvious that it does not have to be supported by arguments. The Preamble of our Constitution speaks about justice, political, economic and social and equality of status and of opportunity to all. Article 14 also provides that the State shall not deny to anybody the right to equality before law and equal protection before law. Article 22 also lays down that no citizen shall be denied this right to consult and to be defended by legal counsel of his choice. All this means that all Parties to a proceeding must have an adequate opportunity of access to the Court.

Equal opportunity and equal protection before law and access to the courts depends on payment of court fees and other incidental costs and pleaders' fees also. It is not just and fair to ask the majority of the people to pay for it when they do not have adequate means to bear the cost. Thereby, justice is made unequal, and this injustice, instead of being lessened, has increased and is increasing day by day. In so far as a person is not able to obtain access to the court for his justice it is injustice. Therefore, a comprehensive provision for legal assistance is necessary and it is State's duty to provide legal assistance to the poor so that there can be equality of opportunity in search of justice in the court.

So far, this right has been denied to a vast majority of the people, while litigation, Justice has become a costly and delayed affair, and the procedures and processes involved in securing redress under the law are neither simple nor quick nor cheap. Moreover, a large number of cases in the High Court arise out of writ petitions filed by citizens against arbitrary decision of the proliferating bureaucracy. The absence of a system of legal aid can, therefore, only mean that, whereas the well-to-do are able to protect themselves against State tyranny, the poor are obliged to allow their cases to go unchallenged and unheard. Legal aid is, therefore, a necessary obligation on the part of Government.

The Law Commission's recommendation is that the service of a pleader assigned by the State should be made available to every person accused of an offence, so that in all trials poverty may not stand in the way of adequate defence in proceedings which may result otherwise in the end of liberty, property, life and loss of reputation and yield prolonged sufferings and cause distrust in impartiality and fairness of justice.

Apart from criminal and civil cases there are many other cases also in which the poor need legal assistance. Implicating the working class people, namely the poor labour, peasants etc. in false cases has become a common practice all over India, especially in West Bengal with some of the rich people who are able to secure police help. Civil litigation to harass the people who assert their right is not uncommon or rare in India.

There are also cases where the employers engage the best lawyers and take steps to crush the trade

unions of the workers. There are also cases of eviction of share-croppers and small peasants from their land and looting of the yields by big jotdars and landlords with the help of the police. It is the responsibility of the Centre and the State to make the courts easily accessible by eliminating court fees, incidental litigation costs and pleader's fees and also transport costs, and by reforming the judiciary system.

No doubt, there will be a financial burden on Government. But if arts. 14 and 22 are to be made meaningful and concrete, there is no alternative and a comprehensive provision should be included in Criminal as well as Civil procedure Codes which need drastic reformation and revision.

श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल (बहराइच) : मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं। किसी भी स्वतन्त्र और कल्याणकारी देश में नागरिक का यह मौलिक अधिकार है कि उसे बिना किसी शुल्क के न्याय मिले। हमारे यहां जब ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य था तो न्याय का विभाग भी एक टैक्स के विभाग के रूप में काम करता था और उसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि न्याय इस देश में बेचा जा रहा था। जब तक कोर्ट फीस न दी जाये तब तक किसी को सिविल कोर्ट में न्याय नहीं मिल सकता। धीरे-धीरे अब तो यह प्रणाली और मजबूत हो गई क्योंकि हर साल प्रदेश सरकारों ने कोर्ट फीस में निरन्तर वृद्धि की है। जिस तरह महंगाई बढ़ती जाती है, आवश्यक वस्तुओं के दाम बढ़ते जाते हैं उसी तरह में कोर्ट फीस की शरह भी राज्यों में गढ़ती जाती है। यह बड़ी भयंकर और भयावह स्थिति पैदा हो गई है।

जहां तक मौजूदा सिविल प्रोसीजर कोड का सम्बन्ध है उसमें प्रावधान है कि जो निर्धन हैं और जिनके पास कोर्ट फीस अदा करने के लिये साधन नहीं हैं, बिना कोर्ट फीस अदा किये वे अदालत में नालिश कर सकते हैं। लेकिन इसमें भी सरकारी वकील जा करके इन फार्मा पापरिस की जो एप्लीकेशन होती है उसका भी विरोध करते हैं और उसमें कई महीने लग जाते हैं। उसमें उसको न्याय नहीं मिल पाता। दूसरी ओर सिविल कोर्ट में जो मुफलसी के दावे हैं इनकी सीमा बहुत सीमित है। इस वक्त भारत भर में रेवेन्यू लिटिगेशन बहुत है। ज्यादा तर गरीब आदमियों का सम्बन्ध रेन्वेन्यू कोर्टस से है। वहा मुफलसी की दफा जो आर्डर 33 है जाब्दा दीवानी की वह उसमें नहीं लाती। हम भली भांति जानते हैं कि जो आज हजारों और लाखों की संख्या में काश्तकारी की जमीन के बारे में मुकदमें लड़ते हैं, वेदखल होते हैं, उनकी जमीन पर लोग कब्जा कर लेते हैं, ऐसे लोगों के लिये गरीबों के लिये कोई साधन उपलब्ध नहीं है कि वे अपने मुकदमों की पैरवी कर सकें। अब प्रश्न यह उठता है कि किस किस प्रकार के खर्चे मुकदमों में होते हैं। एक कोर्ट फीस का है। वह उनके लिये है जो किसी अदालत में मुद्दई बन कर नालिश करने जाते हैं। यह उन लोगों पर खर्चा लागू नहीं होता जो मुकदमों की जवाबदेही करते हैं, अर्थात प्रतिवादी की शकल में जाते हैं। लेकिन कानून दिन ब दिन इतने पेचीदा होते जाते हैं कि अदालत चाहे जितनी होशियार हो जब तक कोई एडवोकेट या वकील किसी पार्टी की तरफ से जा करके अदालत का ध्यान विवादित वस्तु के ऊपर न दिलाये तब तक अदालतें न्याय करने में अक्षम हैं। चाहे जितना अच्छा उनका इरादा हो और चाहे जितनी वे अदालतें निष्पक्ष हों लेकिन उनका समझाने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि कोई वकील, बैरिस्टर या एडवोकेट जाये जो उन्हें मुकदमों को सही रूप से समझा सके। जो लोग आते हैं वे ऐसे होते हैं जिनके पास साधन नहीं है, वकील नहीं रख सकते। आप जरा मुफस्सिल अदालतों में जा कर देखिये, जाड़े के दिन हैं, उनके पैरों में जूते नहीं हैं, मैले-कुचैले वस्त्र हैं, खाने के लिये उनके पास कोई भी चीज नहीं है और वकील, एडवोकेट वगैरह फीस लिये काम नहीं कर सकते, मुन्शी की फीस, वकील के

[श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल]

क्लर्क का मेहनताना देने में भी असमर्थ हैं, उन पर बड़ा तरस आता है। लेकिन जब कोई आदमी पेशा करता है तो वह निर्मम हो जाता है, बड़ी सख्ती से फीस वसूल करना चाहता है।...

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : यह आप का पर्सनल अनुभव है।

श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल : हमारा जो अनुभव है, हम चाहते हैं कि आप भी उसका अनुकरण हैं। मैं निवेदन कर रहा था—उन पर बड़ा तरस आता है, उनको भोजन देना चाहिए, रहने के लिये जगह देना चाहिए, लेकिन वहां तो फीस भी कोई नहीं छोड़ना चाहता है। इस लिये मेरी दृष्टि में सरकार का यह प्रारम्भिक और अनिवार्य दायित्व है कि ऐसी व्यवस्था न्याय के क्षेत्र में करे जिस से कि हर आदमी को जो साधन-सम्पन्न नहीं है, जो निर्धन है, मुफलिस है, उस को बिला-किसी फीस के, बिला-किसी-खर्च के न्याय मिल सके।

अब जहां तक फौजदारी कानून का ताल्लुक है—अभी अभी जो दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता कुछ दिन पूर्व हम ने पारित की है, उसमें यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि प्रदेश सरकारें यदि चाहें तो फौजदारी के मुकदमें में बगैर-फीस के वकील की सहायता दे सकती हैं। लेकिन जान्टा दीवानी का क्षेत्र बहुत ही सीमित है, रेवेन्यू कोर्ट्स के लिये इस वक्त जो "इन्फौर्मा-पौपेरिस" का विधान है, वह भी इस में लागू नहीं होता है, इस लिये इस में भी ऐसा अवश्य किया जाय।

फाइनेन्शल मेमोरेण्डम में लिखा गया है कि इस पर 10 लाख रुपये का रेकरिंग खर्चा है। मेरा ख्याल है कि यह अनुमान गलत लिया गया है, खर्चा इस से भी ज्यादा हो सकता है। लेकिन हम लोग चाहें तो इस के लिये जितना प्रावधान रखा गया है, जिस शक्ल में रखा है जिस शब्दावली में रखा है, चाहे हम उस से सहमत न हों, उस की छानबीन कर के उस को कारगर तरीके से रख सकते हैं। लेकिन जहां तक इस के पीछे मूल उद्देश्य, मूल भावना का प्रश्न है, उस का मैं समादर करता हूं, पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूं और मैं समझता हूं—सरकार यदि इस रूप में इस बिल को स्वीकार न करे तो भी इस बात का पूर्ण आश्वासन दे कि अविलम्ब इस सदन में ऐसा विधेयक लायेगी, जिस से इस आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो सके।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, डा० कर्णी सिंह जी ने गरीब नागरिकों को निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता देने के सम्बन्ध में जो विधेयक पेश किया है और जिस पर हम लोग यहां बहस कर रहे है, मैं इस का जोरदार समर्थन करता हूं। इस तरह का कानून तो स्वयं सरकार को लाना चाहिए था। 25 वर्ष देश को आजाद हुए हो गये, फिर भी सरकार ने इस तरह की कोई पेशकदमी नहीं ली। यद्यपि सरकार लोक-कल्याणकारी राज्य की बात करती है और इस से भी आगे जा कर समाजवाद लाने की बात कहती है। अगर इन का कहना ईमानदारी का है और ये सचमुच देश में गरीबी को मिटाना चाहते हैं, गरीबों को ऊंचा उठाना चाहते हैं, जो बहुत ऊपर चले गये हैं—बड़े बड़े धन्ना-सेठ, उन को नीचे लाना चाहते हैं तो कम से कम गरीबों को कानूनी सहायता तो दीजिये। इस विधेयक के जरिये डा० कर्णी सिंह जी ने क्या मांग की है? इन का कहना है कि जिस व्यक्ति की मासिक आदनी 200 रुपये या उस से कम है और वार्षिक आमदनी ज्यादा से ज्यादा 2400 रुपये हो, ऐसे किसी भी व्यक्ति को, जिस पर मुकदमा चलाया जाय या जिसे मुकदमे में जाना पड़े, उसे कानूनी सहायता दी जाय।

सामाजिक न्याय का यह सब से प्रारम्भिक सिद्धान्त है कि आप उन्हें अपने पांव पर खड़ा कीजिये । देश में जो कानून बने हुए हैं, ये मुख्यतया धनी लोगों का बचाव करते हैं, मुख्यतया जिन के हाथ में सम्पत्ति है—करोड़ों, लाखों, अरबों रुपये की—वही लोग आज के बने हुए कानूनों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, क्योंकि यहां जो शासन व्यवस्था है, यह पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था है, देश को पूंजीवादी घेरे में रख कर सरकार आगे बढ़ना चाहती है । यह पूंजीपति-वर्ग की हुकूमत है, इस लिये इन का कानून भी उन्हीं के हक़ में इस्तेमाल होता है, गरीबों के हक़ में नहीं । लेकिन सदन या बाहर के आन्दोलनों से सरकार को कभी कभी जनता के पक्ष में कानून बनाने पड़ते हैं, संशोधन करने पड़ते हैं । अभी हम लोगों ने सी० आर० पी० सी० को पास किया है, शायद उससे कुछ सहूलियतें गरीबों को मिल सकें, लेकिन वास्तव में उन कानूनों के इस्तेमाल से गरीब वंचित रह जाता है, उस के सामने अनेकों कठिनाइयां आती हैं । मैं किसानों के बीच में जाता हूं—आज खेतीहर मजदूरों को हमारे सूबे में बड़े पैमाने पर जमीनों से मार कर भगाया जा रहा है । विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों के लोग जो जमींदारी प्रथा में अभी भी विश्वास करते हैं या जमीन का बटवारा नहीं करना चाहते हैं, वे इन गरीबों को खदेड़ रहे हैं । कहीं किसान-मजदूर संघ बना कर खदेड़ रहे हैं, कहीं हरा-झण्डा लेकर खदेड़ रहे हैं तथा उनकी हत्या कर रहे हैं । वे यदि मुकदमे में जाते हैं तो उन के पास साधन नहीं हैं । शुक्ला जी ने ठीक ही कहा है—ठण्ड के दिनों में उन को बदन को ढकने के लिये गमछा भी नहीं मिलता है, खाने को नहीं मिलता है, लेकिन वकीलों को फीस नहीं देंगे तो मुकदमा बिलकुल हार जायेंगे या उन के मुकदमे की कोई भी पैरवी करने वाला नहीं होगा । मेरे पास लोग आते हैं—कहते हैं कि हमारी मदद करवाइये । हम लोग उन की क्या मदद करें । उन के पास खाना भी नहीं है तो वकील की फीस कहां से देंगे । आज फीस पर भी कोई बन्दिश नहीं है । जो वकील जितना चाहता है उतना वसूल करता है और जितना ही अच्छा वकील होगा, उस की फीस भी उतनी ही अच्छी होगी । जो मामूली वकील होगा, उस की फीस कम होगी । लेकिन कम फीस वाले को अगर कोई गरीब रखता है तो निश्चित है कि वह मुकदमा हार जाता है, उस की जमीन, उस के बांस की झोंपड़ी भी उस के हाथ से निकल जाती है । यह मैं अपने राजनीतिक जीवन के अनुभव में देख रहा हूं, इस तरह की बातें हो रही हैं । जब आप ने कानून में इन के हक़ में कुछ सुधार किया है, तो आप इन को कानूनी सहायता भी दीजिये, वकील की फीस दीजिये, जरूरी कागजात दिलवाइये । वकील की फीस को बांधिये, जो चाहे जितनी फीस ले, यह नहीं होना चाहिए यह बड़ा अच्छा सुझाव है । समाजवाद की बात तो जाने दीजिये । न आप के कहने से समाजवाद आने वाला है और न मेरे कहने से । वह तो किसान, मजदूर और गरीब जनता अपने संघर्ष के जरिये, अपने संगठन और एकता के जरिये ले आयेगी । अभी तो आप इतना ही कीजिये कि, जो कल्याणकारी राज्य की बात आप कहते हैं, महात्मा गांधी की बात कहते हैं, सत्य और अहिंसा की बात कहते हैं, गरीबी को मिटाने की बात कहते हैं, गरीबों को न्याय मिले, हरिजन, आदिवासियों और पिछड़े लोगों को न्याय मिले । ऐसा आप भी कहते हैं, तो फिर इस को मानने में आप के सामने क्या कठिनाई है ।

मैं जानता हूं—आप इन के 16 आने हक़ में कानून नहीं बनायेंगे, वह कानून तो जब नई समाजवादी व्यवस्था हिन्दुस्तान में स्थापित होगी, तब बनेगा । लेकिन अभी कम से कम इस विधेयक को स्वीकार कीजिये और यदि चाहें तो इस विधेयक को और अधिक व्यापक बना कर सदन में ले आइये ताकि गरीब समझे कि कम से कम हमारे मुकदमों में सरकार मदद दे रही है । ज्यादातर गरीब मुकदमे हार जाते हैं । उन का पक्ष न्याय का होता है लेकिन अन्यायी जीत जाता है । आज न्याय बिक

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

रहा है, पैसे वाला न्याय खरीद रहा है, ब्लैक-मार्केटियर्स, चोर-बाजारी करने वाले, बड़े धन्ना-सेठ, जोंक की तरह हमारा और आप का खून चूसने वाले न्याय खरीद रहे हैं। उस को रोकने के लिये यह मामूली प्रयास है। हम तो समझते है कि 2400 रुपये की जो सीमा है वह आगे बढ़ाई जाती। लेकिन अभी आप इतना ही मान जाइये आगे फिर हम देखेंगे कि आप क्या करते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मुझे विश्वास है कि सरकार इसको स्वीकार करेगी और शासक दल के सदस्य भी इसका समर्थन करेंगे तथा आज 14 तारीख तो इस बिल को पास करके इस लोक सभा में एक नया उदाहरण पेश किया जायेगा।

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुंझनू) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य डा० कर्णीसिंह जी ने जो लीगल असिस्टेंस बिल पेश किया है उसकी भावनाओं का मैं पूर्णतया समर्थन करता हूं लेकिन बिल की जो क्लाजेज हैं उनसे मेरी सहमति नहीं है और उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं बाद में निवेदन करूंगा। वैसे जिस भावना से यह बिल लाया गया है उसका मैं पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूं और डा० कर्णीसिंह जी इस प्रकार के क्षेत्र से आते हैं जहां पिछड़ापन है, जहां गरीब लोग रहते हैं तथा मुझे आश्चर्य है कि डा० कर्णीसिंह जी ने उन गरीबों की तड़पन कहां अनुभव कर ली वैसे मुझे खुशी है कि उन्होंने अनुभव कर ली और इतने दुखी हैं। आज हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में लिटीगेन्ट पब्लिक की क्या स्थिति है। उन्होंने इसमें सिविल लिटीगेन्ट्स के लिए कहा है। आज कोर्ट्स में कोर्ट फीस देनी पड़ती है, प्रोसेस फीस देनी पड़ती है, अगले आदमी को समाचार देने के लिए किराया भी देना पड़ता है और उसके बाद डिग्री होती है तो एग्जीक्यूशन फीस भी देनी पड़ती है, अटैचमेन्ट करने के लिए रुपया देना पड़ता है तथा जब आक्शन होता है, सेल होती है तो उसकी भी फीस जमा करनी पड़ती है। ऐसी अवस्था में आज लिटीगेशन इतना महंगा हो गया है कि आम आदमी की पहुंच के बाहर की बात है। लेकिन उसके लिए इसमें कोई प्राविजन नहीं है। बाद में जो खर्चा होता है कानूनी राय के लिए उसमें सिविल लिटीगेशन के लिए कुछ रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स के बाद देने की बात आपने रखी है। मैं उससे सहमत हूं और आप से तथा इस सदन से निवेदन करूंगा कि बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जो रुपये पैसे की कमी की वजह से अपने अधिकारों से वंचित रह जाते हैं। जैसा कि अभी शास्त्री जी ने कहा, हम देखते हैं कि जो आदमी बा-असर हैं समाज में वे अगर सिविल का केस हो तो क्रिमिनल रूप में लाकर 107 का इस्तगासा या 145 व 407 का झूठा इस्तगासा कर देते हैं ताकि वह व्यक्ति अपने राइट्स के लिए अपना केस अदालत में न लड़ सके, वह अपने राइट्स का प्रोटेक्शन न कर सके बल्कि उनके दबाव में आकर उससे कम्प्रोमाइज कर ले। इस प्रकार से वह व्यक्ति अपनी प्रापर्टी से अपने आपको तो वंचित करता ही है, साथ ही अपनी आगे आने वाली कई पीढ़ियों को भी उससे वंचित कर देता है। इस तरह से एक गरीब आदमी को अपने खेत से वंचित होना पड़ता है, अपने मकान से वंचित होना पड़ता है और यह सब इसलिए होता है क्योंकि हमारा लिटीगेशन

का जो प्रोमेस है वह बहुत मंहगा है । इस सिलसिले में अगर गरीब आदमियों को कुछ मदद मिल जाये तो उसका हमें स्वागत करना चाहिए ।

आज हमारी वेलफेयर स्टेट में यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए कि वह यहां पर इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था का निर्माण करे जिसमें लिटीगेशन की गुंजायश ही न रहे । वह स्टेज तो जब आयेगी तब हम उसका स्वागत करेंगे लेकिन आज जो मौजूदा स्थिति है उसमें जो गरीब लिटीगेन्ट पब्लिक अदालत के खर्चे को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकती है उसको हम लीगल असिस्टेन्स के रूप में या किसी भी रूप में सहायता दें ताकि वह अपने राइट्स का प्रोटेक्शन कर सके ।

मैं दो तीन बातें कहकर समाप्त करूंगा । डा० कर्णीसिंह जी ने शायद इस बात को नहीं समझा है लेकिन इसमें एक दूसरा पहलू भी है । एक सामंती घर में पैदा होने वाले श्रीमान जी नेशनलाइजेशन की बात करते हैं, इसकी मार्फत लीगल प्रोफेशन को हम नेशनलाइज कर रहे हैं । मैं उनके इस विचार का, चाहे वह छिपे रूप में ही हो, समर्थन करता हूं । जिन क्लाजेज से मेरी सहमति नहीं है उनके लिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इसमें आप ने सिर्फ सिविल लिटीगेशन के लिए प्रावाइड किया है । इसके अलावा रेवेन्य लिटीगेशन है और क्रिमिनल लिटीगेशन है । जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में हम ने प्रावधान रखने की चेष्टा की है लेकिन उसको स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स रखे यह जरूरी नहीं है क्योंकि क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में 107 का इस्तगासा है या 145 का है, 447 का है, इस प्रकार के जो छोटे छोटे मुकदमे हैं उनके लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं है । मैं मानता हूं यह बिल पास नहीं होगा । (व्यवधान) फिर भी इस रूप में हम इसका समर्थन करते हैं । जब वोटिंग का समय आयेगा तो सरकार का उत्तर सुनने के बाद हम देखेंगे कि हमारा हृदय-परिवर्तन होता है या नहीं और उसी पर वह निर्भर करेगा । इसमें मैं एक निवेदन यह करना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार का अगर कोई बिल पास होता है तो उसमें क्रिमिनल, सिविल और रेवेन्यू—तीनों आइटम्स को साथ रखा जाये ।

इसके अतिरिक्त इसमें आप ने स्क्रीनिंग कमेटीज के लिए रखा है । हम समझते हैं स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी की एक अड़चन लगाकर आप गरीब आदमी को झंझट में छोड़ देंगे । स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी के सदस्यों को भी उसे रिश्वत देनी पड़ेगी क्योंकि आज एक गरीब आदमी अदालत में जाता है तो उसे चपरासी और अहलकार को रिश्वत देनी पड़ती है । इसलिए स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी की बात आप छोड़िये । जिसकी आमदनी 2400 रुपये से कम हो उन सभी को लीगल असिस्टेन्स मिले ।

अन्त में मैं पुनः इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हम इस सिद्धान्त की ओर चले कि हमारे यहां लिटीगेशन कम हो और लिटीगेशन कम तभी होगा जबकि जहां तक सम्भव हो सके प्राइवेट प्रापर्टी कम हो, क्योंकि जब तक प्राइवेट प्रापर्टी का अटैचमेन्ट रहेगा तब तक लिटीगेशन होता रहेगा । इसलिए इस बात की ओर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए तथा वेलफेयर स्टेट को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस प्रकार के प्रावधान रखे जाय जिनसे गरीबों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद मिल सके ।

श्री आर० बी० बड़े (खारगोन) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डा० कर्णी सिंह जी ने जो बिल यहां पर रखा है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं । लीगल एड के बारे में जब यहां पर एडवोकेट्स बिल आया था तो सरकार की ओर से कहा गया था कि हम एक काम्प्रहेंसिव बिल लायेंगे लेकिन अभी तक वह बिल नहीं आया है । इस बिल में जो लीगल असिस्टेन्स की बात है वह सिर्फ सिविल सूट्स के लिए है । क्रिमिनल सूट्स के लिए नहीं है इसलिए मैं समझता हूं क्रिमिनल सूट्स के बारें में भी हमको विचार करना चाहिए ब्रिटिश राज्य के पहले न्यायदान होता था । बादशाह आता था दरबार में, अभियुक्त की पुकार की जाती थी और उसके मामले की सुनवाई की जाती थी । लेकिन उसके बाद मे ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने कोर्ट फीस का कानून पास कर दिया । पहले कोर्ट फीस ढाई रुपया सैकड़ा थी, फिर सात रुपए सैकड़ा हो गई और अब दस रुपये सैकड़ा हो गई है । सी पी आई के मेम्बर ने कहा कि पूरा ला जो है वह कैप्टेलिस्ट है । एक्यूज्ड जो होता है उसको तो हम इन्नोसेंट मानते हैं और डेफेन्डेन्ट के ऊपर बर्डन आफ प्रूफ होता है । हमारे गांवों में जो छोटे-छोटे आदिवासी होते हैं वे तो केवल अंगूठा लगाते हैं और उनको पता नही रहता कि कितना पैसा है और फिर बर्डन आफ प्रूफ उनके ऊपर आ जाता है । इस प्रकार से उनके ऊपर डिग्री हो जाती है । इसलिए में समझता हूं ला मिनिस्टर साहब को ऐसा प्राविज़न रखना चाहिए कि कोर्ट फीस फ्री कर दी जाये ।

दूसरें इस बिल में यह रखा गया है कि जिनकी आमदनी 2400 रुपये यानी दो सौ रुपये पर मंथ की होगी उनको फ्री मदद की जाये लेकिन उसके साथ साथ कितने आदमियों का कुटुम्ब हो, जैसे किसी आदमियों का कुटुम्ब है तो उसके लिए इसमें कुछ नहीं लिखा है । तो इसमें यह एक डेफेक्ट है लेकिन आगे जब हम डिटेल्स में जायेंगे तब इसको ठीक किया जा सकता है । पापर सूट में जिसकी 100 रु० की इन्कम न हो या जिसके पास कोई प्रापर्टी न हो उसको पापर माना जाता है । इसके लिए एविडेन्स ली जाती है और अगर उसमें साबित नहीं होता है तो फिर उसे कोर्ट फीस देनी पड़ती है ।

हमारे मध्य प्रदेश आदिवासियों को मदद करने के लिए फ्री लीगल एड दी जाती है । जो प्रतिवादी आते हैं हम एप्लीकेशन दे देते हैं कोर्ट में कि यह गरीब आदमी है इसको फ्री लीगल एड दी जाती । लेकिन इसमें होता यह है कि वह एप्लीकेशन कलक्टर साहब से पटवारी के पास जायेगी, वहां से फिर तहसीलदार के पास जायेगी और फिर जाकर कलक्टर के पास आयेगी । अगर कलक्टर कह देता है तो उसको फ्री लीगल एड मिल जायेगी लेकिन तब तक कोर्ट स्टे के लिए तैयार नही होती है । तो जो फ्री एड है वह हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को दे देनी चाहिए । लेकिन साथ ही साथ पहले प्लेंटिफ को या डिफेन्डेन्ट को देनी चाहिए क्योंकि प्लेंटिफ कहेगा कि मेरे को मिलनी चाहिए, मेरे पास पैसा नहीं है और मैं सूट दायर करना चाहता हूं । उसको भी देनी चाहिये, डिफेंडेंट भी कहेगा कि मैं भी गरीब हूं और मुझे भी पैसा मिलना चाहिये । प्लेंटिफ और डिफेंडेंट दोनों को पैसा या एक को देना है इसका भी विचार बिल में नहीं किया गया है ।

जो बिल रखा गया है वह अपूर्ण बिल है । उसकी भावना जो है वह बहुत ही उत्तम है और उसके बारें में किसी का मतभेद नहीं हो सकता है । शासन भी इससे इन्कार नहीं कर सकेगा । शासन कहेगा कि हम एक काम्प्रहेंसिव बिल लाएंगे । लेकिन कितनी देर में लायेंगे इसका संकेत भी मिलना चाहिये । लीगल एड कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई है या नहीं, इस पर भी प्रकाश नहीं डाला गया है ।

एमिकस क्यूरे की लिस्ट कोर्ट में रहती है। लेकिन इस में नए वकील हो होते हैं। अब तो मर्डर केस होते हैं उन में कोई नए वकील को करना नहीं चाहता है। उन में से किसी एक को रख दिया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि अच्छे वकीलों की लिस्ट होनी चाहिये और वादी और प्रतिवादी को यह अधिकार मिलना चाहिये कि वे उस में से अपनी मर्जी के किसी वकील को छांट लें। वही वकील उनको मिल जाना चाहिये।

यह जो प्राविजन है इसका मैं भी और मैं समझता हूं कि ला मिनिस्टर भी स्वागत करेंगे कि कोर्ट फीस को तो कम से कम कर दिया जाये। अब सवाल पैदा होता है कि यह जो खर्चा होगा इसको कौन सहन करेगा। पंचायत में जो दावे होते है वहां पंचायत में से खर्चा दिया जाता है। अब पंचायत को पैसा कौन देगा? मैं चाहता हूं कि सेंटर और स्टेट दोनों को इस में कांट्रीब्यूशन देना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर से इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल (समस्तीपूर) : उपध्यक्ष महोदय, डा० कर्णीसिह जी ने गरीबों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल सदन में रखा है और इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। 22 करोड़ लोग भारत में पावर्टी लाइन से, गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहते हैं और फिर उनकी आमदनी बीस रुपये है। उनके पास अगर होम-स्टेट लैंड भी हो तो वहां जो साहूकार होता है जो बड़ी-बड़ी सूद की दर पर रुपया देता है शाइलेकियान बे में, वह यही चाहता है कि उनको वहां से निकाल दिया जाए। कई मेरे मित्रों ने कहा है कि मार्च 1973 में गोखले साहब ने राज्य सभा में आश्वासन दिया था कि इस तरह का बिल लाएंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि गोखले साहब बहुत जल्दी एक पूर्ण बिल लाएंगे और इस बिल में जो अपूर्णता है उसको दूर करके नए ढंग का बिल वह लाएंगे। मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं।

सी पी एम के एक सदस्य ने और सी पी आई के श्री शास्त्री जी ने संघर्ष की बात चलाई है। मैं उत्तर बिहार से आता हूं। मैं कहूंगा कि वे गरीबों के विरुद्ध गरीबों को लड़ाते हैं और उनको हजारों की संख्या में ले जाकर गरीबों के झोंपड़े जलाते हैं, उनको लूटते हैं और ला एंड आर्डर को एक दम विश्रंखल कर देते हैं। वे चाहते नहीं हैं कि गरीबों को इंसाफ मिल सके (**इंटररप्शंस**) आप तो काफी बोल चुके हैं, आप तो अपनी बात कह चुके है और अब मैं जब बोल रहा हूं तो आप बाधा डाल रहे हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है।

मैं अधिक समय नहीं लूंगा। गोखले साहब से मैं यही निवेदन करूंगा कि सत्यता को देखते हुए यह एक सही कदम होगा और वैलफेयर स्टेट तथा सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न के अनुरूप होगा अगर वह एक नया बिल लाएंगे जोकि पूर्ण हर दृष्टि से हो। मैं डा० कर्णीसिह जी को भी धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने सरकार को मौका दिया है कि वह सफाई कर सके और अपनी बात को सदन के तथा देश के सामने रख सके।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to congratulate very warmly my esteemed friend, Dr. Karni Singh, who has brought forward this Bill. I also admire the tenacity with which he has been bringing this matter, again and again, before this August House..

I am particularly glad that the Bill should have come from Dr. Karni Singh from whom normally one would expect that he would plead for the causes of the rich or the big people. But he has come out in support of the need for legal assistance and aid to the poor people

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

I hope, the Minister of Law who is sitting here will find it possible to accept this Bill. I am sure he will say at the end that Government warmly endorses his laudable objective, but since they are shortly bringing their own Bill Dr. Karni Singh may withdraw his Bill.

I am reminded of a very notable Bill and I am sure you, Mr Deputy-Speaker, knowledgeable as you are, would also recall the great occasion when an independent Member of the British House of Commons, Sir Allen P. Herbert, had moved a Private Member's Bill in the British House of Commons dealing with the law of marriage and divorce and it was one of the very rare occasons in Britain-because all the time is Government time for legislation that it want into the Statute Book. Lt was initiated by a private Member, Mr. A. P. Herbert. He has written a very fascinating book entitled *'the Ayes have it'* in which he describes how through various stages as a lone independent member of the House of Commons he fought his way and got the Government agree to the Bill. Why not repeat that rare occurrence here sometimes, and let Dr. Karni Singh have the distinction of piloting a Bill and also gettng it passed; let that become a part of the Statute Book.

The hon. members who preceded me have already well said that the demand for free legal assistance to the poor is in tune with the needs and aspirations of the vast millions of our people. I do not have to tell this House that both our Constitution as well as the conventions laid down with regard to the functioning of our democratic republic make it not only important and necessary but almost obligatory that we proceed as speedily as possible in the direction of making every word of the Preamble of the Constitution, the Chapter on Fundamental Rights and the Chapter on Directive Principles of State Policy a reality. If you look at the Preamble of our Constitution, it starts with four basic concepts: justice, liberty, equality and fraternity; but justice comes first. Unless there is some amount of equality, unless there is sone kind of economic equality, unless the gap between the very rich and the very poor is reduced, as far as possible, to the minimum, how can we expect this justice being made available as a matter of right or as a matter of natural course to the largest number of people who are poor? So, Sir, in respecting the wishes of the Preamble, the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy of our Constitution, which talk in terms of a welfare State, may I say that this Bill is in tune with all those laudable principles?

During the last 25 years or more of our independence, what is offered to our citizens on paper—not only in this matter but in a number of other matters also is not brought to reality or is not made available in actual practice. What is offered on paper must be made available in actual practice. For example, take the question of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Every day we are hearing so many problems, protests, complaints, and unfortunate news that they have been harassed; cruelties are being perpetrated on them. But nothing happens. If you want the poor and ordinary people to feel that they belong to the new Democratic Republic, if you want them to have the feeling of involvement with the processes of democracy, then you must see to it that you go ahead as early as possible with making these things available to them at an early date.

Only a few days ago, in this very Session, references were made to Justice P. N. Bhakawati's report—Justice P. N. Bhagawati was then the Chief Justice of Gujarat High Court. I was glad to hear from the Government that the Government have found that report very valuable and they have also found the 400-page report of Justice V R Krishna Iyer's Committee on legal aid very valuable. The Minister

assured us that Government were going into them very minutely, carefully and meticulously and that they would bring a Bill very soon. But I doubt whether that Bill would come during this Session. The next Session is a Budget Session when there is hardly any time for legislation. Then it will get postponed to the Monsoon Session. These are not things which can be Postponed from one Session to another. We must give a certain priority. Here I am reminded of one dictum of the last left wing socialist leader of England, Mr. Aneurin Bevan. Mr. Bevan used to say, 'Unless you think and talk in terms of certain priorities, you cannot really proceed with democratic and socialist institutions. Mr. Bevan, in his book entitled *In Place of Fear* has said:

> "The language of priorities is the religion of socialism."

The language of priorities is the religion of socialism. Now if the Government is talking about socialism—we are happy that they are talking of socialism—and we want them to usher in real socialism in the country, let us have those priorities and socialism properly looked into and properly implemented. Therefore, I want to suggest that this problem is very important and a certain degree of priority must be given and the Government need not go on extending the time limit.

I want to briefly suggest that the need for assistance to the poor people is all the more great because to-day there are far too many regulations and legislation on the statute books, gazette, etc. and everywhere there is so much of legislation and the situation is that even an educated and a well-informed man and even a man with resources cannot just afford to go to the law courts because (a) he does not understand what those laws are, (b) even if he understands, he understands them through the experts and (c), these experts demand a very high price. Therefore, even a rich man cannot understand and afford. So, I want to suggest that this matter of free legal aid is a point which requires to be looked into and it is one of the real corner-stones of a welfare State. Like having a free health programme, why not make legal assistance also free at least to the poor?

My last point is: because it is free and free in terms of legal aid as well as legal advice, we must see to it that it does not become inadequate in terms of quality. In our country some things are free; take for example, primary education. It is free. But how many of us send our children to those primary schools? The late Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia used to say that only when the President and the Prime Minister send their children to those primary schools, then only they will be considered the best schools. Because it is free, nobody wants to send their children there and the quality-conscious people do not send their children there. Therefore, in making the provision for free legal aid, please see that the quality is also established.

With these words, I hope that Art. 14 of the Constitution will be made a reality by my good friend, Mr. Gokhale and his colleague, as early as possible.

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्दजी (हमीरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सामने सवाल है कि ग़रीबों को न्याय मिले। परन्तु मैं सोचता हूं कि जब तक अमीर रहेंगे, तब तक ग़रीबों को न्याय कैसे मिल सकता है। जब तक खटमल और मच्छर रहेंगे, तब तक लोगों का स्वास्थ्य कैसे अच्छा हो सकता है? अगर हम कहें कि हम पाव भर दूध बढ़ा देते हैं लेकिन खटमल और मच्छर दुगने रहेंगे, तो वे लोगों का खून पी लेंगे। जब तक पूंजीवाद है और बड़े लोग हैं, जो ग़रीबों का शोषण करते हैं, तब तक ग़रीबों का भला नहीं हो सकता है। आख़िर बड़े लोग कब चाहेंगे कि ग़रीबों के लड़कों के साथ उनके

[श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी]

लड़के पढ़ें ? मैंने तो यहां तक देखा है कि अगर कोई साधारण आदमी वकील में बैठता है, तो बड़ा आदमी मुंह फेर कर बैठ जाता है।

मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि कौन वकील मुफ्त वकालत करेगा। मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि जब तक हमारे देश के वकील खत्म नहीं होते हैं, और न्यायालय खत्म नहीं होते हैं, तब तक यहां कुछ होने वाला नहीं है।

मुझे अनुभव है कि एक वकील अपने मुवक्किल को कोई झूठ बात कहने के लिए सिखा रहा था। मुवक्किल ने कहा कि यह तो झूठ बात है। वकील ने कहा कि क्या हरिश्चंद्र का बेटा बना है, तुमको यह बात कहनी पड़गी, कानून ही ऐसा बना है।

एक वकील के कुत्ते ने एक गंवार का घी खा लिया। वह गंवार लट्ठ लेकर पहुंच गया और कहा कि मेरा नुकसान पूरा करो। वकील ने कहा कि ठहरो, मैं फैसला कर देता हूं। उसने उस व्यक्ति से फ़ार्म आदि भरवा लिये और फिर पूछा कि घी कितना था। उस व्यक्ति ने कहा कि दो किलो। वकील ने कहा कि घी गिर गया और कुत्ते ने खा लिया, मेरे कुत्ते ने जो घी खाया है, उस के लिये पांच रुपये ले लो, लेकिन इसके साथ ही मेरी फ़ीस के बीस रुपये दे दो, क्योंकिमैंने तुम्हारा केस लिया है, तुम्हारे लिये वकालत की है।

जब तक वकीलों की बीमारी देश में से नहीं हटती है, तब तक देश का कल्याण नहीं होने वाला है। मैं अपने जिले में देखता हूं कि वकील काले भूतों की तरह घूमते हैं वे जिस के पीछे लग जाते हैं, उस को खा जाते हैं।

यहां पर भी वकील हैं। पण्डित मदन मोहन मालवीय और लाला लाजपतराय भी वकील थे। हमारे कई नेता वकील रहे हैं। लेकिन जब उन्होंने वकालत छोड़ी, तभी व ऊपर आये। अगर वे वकील बने रहते, तो देश के लिए कुछ न कर पाते। वकीलों की तो वही स्थिति है कि दिन भर सन्यासी और रात को गृहस्थी। वे दिन भर तो अदालतों में भ्रष्टाचार और रिश्वत के अपराधियों को बचाने का काम करते हैं। और यहां कहते हैं कि भ्रष्टाचार और रिश्वत को खत्म किया जाये वे पूछने पर वे कहते हैं कि वकालत तो हमारा पेशा है।

आज देश में गल्ला है, लेकिन लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं। कपड़ा है, लेकिन लोग सर्दी में ठिठुर रहे हैं। अध्यापकों को तन्ख्वाह नहीं मिलती है, इसलिये वे बच्चों को पढ़ा नहीं पा रहेहैं।

इसलिये इस व्यवस्था को बदलना पड़ेगा। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में जब तक मुखिया किसी रिपोर्ट पर दस्तखत नहीं करता था, तब तक थाने में रिपोर्ट नहीं लिखी जाती थी। आज, यह कानून है कि जो चाहे, किसी नाम से, थाने में रिपोर्ट लिखा आये और मुकदमा चलेगा। होना यह चाहिये कि रिपोर्ट ब्लाक प्रमुख के पास जाये और वह उस को थाने में भेजे। पुलिस पंचायत और जिला परिषद के अधीन रहनी चाहिए और कलेक्टर को राज्यपाल की तरह काम करना चाहिए। सारा काम जिला परिषद् करें। उस के मेम्बर मुकदमें करें। अदालतों की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी में बताया गया कि वन विभाग से सम्बधित एक बोर्ड के यहां से तीन साल से रिपोर्ट नहीं आई। कोई काम नहीं हुआ। लूट का माल खाने का धंधा बना हुआ है। उस से गरीबों का कोई हित नहीं होता है। जिस के पास एक बन्दूक है, वह छोटा डाकू है; जिसके पास दस बन्दूकें हैं, वह बड़ा डाकू है लेकिन जिस के पास दो लाख बन्दूकें हैं, वह राजा है। यदि किसी सरकार से जनता का हित नहीं होता है, जो वह सरकार भी डाकू है। अगर हम गरीबों का हित नहीं कर पाते हैं, तो जैसे डाकू मिल कर खाते हैं, वैसे ही हम भी मिलकर खाते हैं, हम को भी 51 रुपये रोज मिल जाते हैं। हमें यह देख कर बड़ा दुख होता है कि कोई काम नहीं करना चाहता है।

अखबार वाले भी मेरे भाषणों को कम स्थान देते हैं, क्योंकि अखबार बिड़ला और टाटा के हैं और मैं हमेशा उन की जड़ काटने का प्रयत्न करता हूं। इसी तरह रेडियो भी मेरी बातों का प्रसारण नहीं करते हैं। लेकिन मैं "सर्वम् खल्विदं ब्रह्म" के सिद्धान्त में विश्वास करता हूं। भगवान सब में व्यापक है। मेरी आवाज भगवान तक पहुंचती है और इस लिए सब लोगों तक भी पहुंच जाती है।

अगर देश में गरीबों का उद्धार नहीं होता है तो रूस की तरह लोग यहां भी खूनी क्रांति करेंगे और हुकमत को बदल डालेंगे। गरीबों का हित तभी होगा, जब पूंजीवाद समाप्त होगा।

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया है, उस को स्वीकार करने और कार्यान्वित करने में क्या कानूनी अड़चनें आ सकती है, यह तो कानून मंत्री बतायेंगे, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य की मंशा का मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं, क्योंकि उन के बिल में सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि गरीबों को फ्री लीगल एड दी जाए।

हाल ही में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने गरीब हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को राहत देने के लिए एक कानून बनाया है। उन में से जिन लोगों ने साहूकारों से कर्ज लिए हुए हैं, उन से हल चलवाया जाता है। अगर किसी आदमी ने सौ रुपये का कर्ज लिया हुआ है, तो उस के नाती और पोते को भी हल चलाना पड़ता है। वह काम कई पीढ़ियों तक चलता है और बढ़ता रहता है। जिस व्यक्ति ने ऋण लिया है, अगर वह साहूकार का काम करना छोड़ दे, तो साहूकर उस पर मकदमा चलाता है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने जो कानून बनाया है, उस के अनुसार जब वह हरिजन या आदिवासी दावे का जवाब देगा, तो उस मुकदमे को कलेक्टर की कोर्ट में ट्रान्सफर कर दिया जाएगा। कलेक्टर यह हिसाब लगाएगा कि उस व्यक्ति ने कितना काम किया है और कितना पैसा होता है: अगर साहूकार ने कोई ज्यादती की है, तो उस पर जर्माना होगा।

16.59 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर इस प्रकार का कानून सभी राज्य सरकारें बना लें, तो गरीबों को राहत मिल सकती है। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि जिन लोगों की आमदनी 2400 रुपये तक है, उन को फ्री लीगल एड मिलनी चाहिए। मेरा कहना यह है कि हमारे देश में 40 फ़ीसदी लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे है, जब कि मध्य प्रदेश में, जहाँ हरिजन और आदिवासी, जनसंख्या का एक-तिहाई भाग है, लगभग 70 फ़ीसदी लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे है। तो ऐसे लोगों को लीगल एड देने की बात जब हम करते हैं तो मेरा यह सुझाव सब से बड़ा यह है कि अगर आप वकील को करते रहेंगे तो वह पैसे की तरफ दौड़ेगा। आज वकील किस का है? जिस के पास पैसा है: आज न्याय किसको मिलता है? जिस के पास पैसा है। आप किसी भी कोर्ट में चले जाइए, बाबू जो आप को पेशी तक नहीं सुनाएगे, तारीख तक नहीं सुनाएगे जब तक पांच रुपये उन की जेब में न पहुंच जाए? वह पूछते हैं लाओ कुछ है चाय-वाय के लिए? ऐसी दशा में मैं तो कहता हूं कि वकील के पेशे को खत्म कर के ग्राम पंचायत और न्याय पचायतों को कायम करें। जो महात्मा गांधी का सपना था देश में पचायत राज्य स्थापित कीजिए। जितने भी आप के पुलिस स्टेसनों हों वह न्याय पचायत के अधीन हों और जो हमारे जन प्रतिनिधि हों, ग्राम पचायतों के सभापति हों वह थानेदारों की रिपोर्ट करें कि यह गलत है कि वह अच्छा है। वरना आप इधर जनता को अधिकार देते जा रहे हैं लेकिन उस के हाथ में कुछ नहीं है। घर द्वारा आप का लेकिन दरवाजे के भीतर पैर न रखना आप ने जनता को अधिकार दिए कि ग्राम पचयातें मालगजारी वसूल करें, न्याय पचायते मकदमे करें, लेकिन अधिकार वास्तव में कुछ नहीं है।

[श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार]

17 hrs.

तो मेरा कहना तो यह है कि ये जो वकील हैं। आप ने मूरत सिंह और माधव सिंह को गोली मारी, उन को गिरफ्तार कर के आप ने सब डाकुओं को हाजिर कर दिया क्योंकि उन्होंने बड़ बड़े किले बनाए, पैसे लूटे, लेकिन क्या आप के ये वकील नहीं लूटते हैं? ये कानून से पैसा लेते हैं, बड़े बड़े महल बना लेते हैं, इन को तो कोई टैक्स नहीं लगता। कोई इनकम टैक्स लगता है इनको? कभी नहीं पूछा जाता, जितनी चाह फीस हो क्या ये कभी हिसाब देते हैं? तो ये भी जनता का शोषण करने वाले हैं। जब तक समाज में यह असमानता रहेगी, तब तक गरीबों का भला कैसे हो सकता है। इन्ही के लड़के जा कर जज बनते हैं क्यों कि इन को पब्लिक स्कूलों में जगह मिलती है। इन के एक एक लड़के के ऊपर तीन सौ चार सौ रुपये पब्लिक स्कूलों में खर्च कर दिए जाते हैं जब कि ऐसे ऐसे परिवार हैं जिन का पूरे परिवार का खर्चा तीन सौ चार सौ रुपये नहीं है। तो वह कहां से समानता आ सकते हैं। आप उन को बराबर फ्री लीगल एड दे, उस से भी उन का भला नहीं हो सकता है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने यह कर के देख लिया। वहां पर वह फ्री लीगल एड भी देते हैं लेकिन गरीब आदमी वहां तक आ नहीं पाता। उस के पास किराये के लिए पैसे नहीं होते। आज हम देखते हैं कि उन की जगह पर एन्क्रोचमेंट होता है। सरकार उन को जमीन दे रही है वह चाहती है कि उन को जमीन मिले। उनका जमीन पर पटटा है; लेकिन पैसे दे कर पटवारियों को पैसे दे कर अपना कब्जा उस पर चार चार साल पहले से लिखा लेते हैं क्यों कि पैसा उन के पास है। जब मौके पर जाते है तो वह लटठ लेकर खड़े होते हैं। कलेक्टरी में तहसील में जाते हैं वह गरीब आदमी कि हमारी मदद करो, लेकिन कौन करें?

ऐसी दशा में मैं चाहता हूं कि इस कानून की मांग बहुत अच्छी है, सरकार को चाहिए कि इस सम्बन्ध में एक कांप्रीसेलिव बिल लाए। वास्तव में वेलफेयर स्टेट की सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि देश के लोगों को एक स्वस्थ प्रशासन दे सके। जो जनता की आकांक्षा बहुत सदियों से है कि हमारे हित में काम होने वाला है, उस की पूर्ति के लिए और उस की भलाई के लिए के ऐसा कानून हम को लाना चाहिए जिस से गरीब आदमियों का शोषण बच सके और जो पंजीपति हमारे देश में है उन को यह मौका न मिल कि वह गरीबों को लूटें।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पीली): सभापति, जी, दिल से तो हम हरेक इन्सान में परमात्मा को देखते हैं, लेकिन दिमाग से किसी चीटी को अपना रोटी का टकड़ा देना भी नहीं चाहते। बार-बार इस प्रकार का बिल का आना, 1948 में रिपोर्ट आप के पास पेश हो जाना और उस के बाद कितनी ही बार रिपोर्ट का पेश हो जाना, इस सब से आखिर क्या पता चलता है। 1950 के बाद कितनी बार आप के सामने यह बात आ चुकी है, ला कमीशन ने रिपोर्ट दे दी, भगवती कमीशनों ने दे दी और मेरे ख्याल से आप ने भी आश्वासन दे दिया। यह धीरे धीरे चलने वाले लोग कभी किसी स्थान पर नहीं पहुचते। यह तो आप एक कदम ले लीजिए या उस की विदड्रा कर लीजिए कि हम नहीं कर सकते। हम लोग कभी-कभी बार बार बात करते हुए उस काम को करते नहीं है। हम कहते रहते हैं? हर एक आदमी कहता रहता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में हमें कल्याणकारी राज कायम करना है तो गरीबों को मदद देनी होगी और मदद के लिए यह कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है, बार बार रिपोर्ट आई है और इस रिपोर्ट को अगर आप पढ़ेंगे तो मालूम होगा कितने साल पहले यह आई है। मिनस्टर जास्टिस भगवती—

"The then judge of the Bombay High Court considered the question of grant of legal aid in civil and criminal proceedings to poor persons, persons of limited means and

persons belonging to backward classes and to make recommendations for making justice more easily accessible to these persons.

"This Committee went exhaustively into the question of legal aid and made a detailed report in October, 1949.

"That report is perhaps the most informed study that has been so far produced in India on this subject.".

1949 के बाद अब कितना अरसा हुआ है वह आप जानें। इस के बाद ला कमीशन ने सिफारिशें मान लीं। उन्होंने यह सिफारिशें मानी, मैं शार्ट में कहना चाहूंगा :—

"We summarise our recommendations on legal aid as follows:

(1) Free legal aid to the poor persons and persons of limited means is a service which the modern State and in particular a welfare State owes to its citizens. The State must, therefore, accept this obligation and make available funds for providing such legal aid to poor persons and persons of limited means.

(2) The legal profession must in the main, if not entirely, accept the responsibility for the administration and working of schemes of legal aid. This responsibility should be discharged by the profession by organising and by serving on bodies which will render legal aid and representing in courts poor persons or persons of limited means on the payment of only a proportion of the fees payable on taxation.".

मैं सारी रेकमेंडेशन न पढ़ कर आप से यह कह रहा हूं कि यह जो तारीफ हम लोगों का है कि हम लोग बराबर उस को चलाने चले जाते हैं, 25 साल, 20 साल बीत जाते हैं और मंत्री महोदय ने भी अभी राज्य सभा में उत्तर दिया कि हमारे पास रिपोर्ट आ चुकी है और उस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर यह उन का जवाब है : प्रश्न था —

"Whether the committee on legal aid to the poor has since submitted its report to the Government?

Shri H. R. Gokhale: Yes Sir, the salient features of the report are these."

So, he has already applied his mind to that report and he has come to the conclusion that these are the salient features of the report.

हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर हम 25 साल तक इस बात को कहते रहे और उस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन न हो तो यह जिम्मेदारी किस की है? यह जिम्मेदारी कुछ तो हम लोगों की जो कमजोरी है उस की है? हम बार-बार कहते हैं, कितनी कमेटियां बैठती है, कितना खर्च इस पर होता है और सब लोग इस बात को कहते हैं कि गरीबों को इंसाफ नहीं मिलता, अदालतों में उन की जीत होती है जिस के पास पैसा होता है, लीगल सर्विस उस को मिलती है जिस के पास साधन होते हैं और यह तो मंत्री महोदय हमसे ज्यादा जानते हैं क्योंकि वह तो बहुत बड़े न्यायाधीश रहे है वह जानते हैं कि होता क्या है? अभी ब्रह्मानन्द जी वकालत पर पूरा हमला कर रहे थे, पूरी वकील जाति को ही खराब बता रहे थे, उन की भावना अच्छी थी, लेकिन उन का मतलब यह नहीं था। मगर में आप से यह प्रार्थना करता हूं कि आप इन की कोई टाइम लिमिट करिए, कोई टार्गेट डेट रख दीजिए। हम आप से एक चीज आज मांगना चाहते हैं कि आप कोई तारीख फिक्स करिए कि इस तारीख तक गोखले साहब अपनी रिपोर्ट और अपना नया कानून बना कर पेश करेंगे।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि लीगल आसिस्टेंट के मुताल्लिक 1971 का यह उन्होंने बिल पेश किया है यह तो मेरे ख्याल में कानूनी बारीकियों को देखा जाए तो कहीं टिक नहीं

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

सकता क्यों कि इस में न कोई डफिनीशन है कि स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी किस को कहते हैं, न की डैफिनिशन है कि पूअत किस को देखिए, देखिये कहते हैं। इसलिए बिल की तरफ आप मत बिल पेश करने वाले की भावना की तरए तरफ देखिए। इसके अन्दर उन्होंने जो लिखा है नाटविदस्टैंडिग एनीथिंग कंटेन्ड इन ·· तो 24 रुपये पाने वाले की एनक्वायरी कौन करेगा? स्क्रीनिय कमेटी। स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी की डेफिनिशन क्या है? कौन मेम्बर होगे उस के? क्या क्वालीफिकेशन उन की होगी? फिर आप ने कहा—

"There shall be set up a series of screening committees of legal advisers at different levels of administration."

तो यह जो बिल पेश हुआ है इस के लिए तो किसी से उन्होंने सलाह ली नहीं। उन की भावना की तो मैं कदर करता हूं। लेकिन मेरे ख्याल से इस बिल को वह विदड्रा कर लें। उन की बड़ी तारीफ होगी और मिनिस्टर साहब यह आश्वासन दे दें क्यों कि यह हम जरूर चाहते हैं कि अगले बजट सेशन में गोखले साहब का बिल आ जाना चाहिए और वह बिल पास होना चाहिए।

श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल (गंगानगर): सभापति महोदय, अभी माननीय सदस्य डां० कर्णी सिंह जी ने जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूं। जहां तक कानूनी खामियों की बात है, मैं तो कोई लायर नहीं हूं। लेकिन बिल की जो भावना है, वह शुद्ध है, गरीबों को और जिनकी आर्थिक हालत खराब है, उन को न्याय दिलाने की बात कही गई है, मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हमारी भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारों ने पहले ही यह व्यवस्था कर रखी है—संविधान के द्वारा कि आदिम जाति और अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों का लीगल एड दी जाए। लेकिन उस में कितनी दोष है, वह मैं बताना चाहता हूं। वह जो लीगल एड दी जाती है उस में डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट के द्वारा वकील नियुक्त किया जाता है, वह वकील इतना अनुभवहीन होता है, न उसको कोई तर्जुबा होता है, न कोई जानकारी होती है और न वह किसी विशेष कानून को जानता है। ऐसे आदमियों को सस्ता देखकर नियुक्त कर दिया जाता है —उन को राज्य की ओर से कुछ पैसे दे देते हैं। ऐसे वकीलों से गरीबों के मुकदमें लड़ाये जाते हैं— दूसरी ओर उस के सामने वाले पैसे वाले होते हैं? साधन सम्पन होते हैं, वे अच्छे वकील रखते हैं और इस तरह उन को न्याय नहीं लेने दिया जाता।

लेकिन एक चीज मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं — मैं अपने अनुभव से कह रहा हूं—संविधान का उद्देश्य यह है कि आदिवासियों और अनुसुचित जातियों के उद्धार के लिए उन की आप मदद करें, लेकिन संविधान में एक प्रावधान रखा है, वंच्याओं का भी कल्याण किया जाए। नतीजा यह हुआ कि एक जगह पर अनुसूचित जाति में और वंच्याओं में झगड़ा इस लिए हो गया कि वे एक जगह पर कुछ ऐसे कार्य कर रही थी और दूसरे लोक सभ्य विचारों के थे ——वे चाहते थे कि यह धन्धा—यहां से हट जाए तो हमारी बस्ती के ऊपर उस का असर न पड़े तो जो हमारे वकील साहब थे, उन को कलैक्टर से पैसा मिल गया, लेकिन जैसा संविधान में प्रावधान दिया गया है, वे वकील साहब उन की तरफ से वकालत करने लगे।

जैसे रेवेन्यू का मामला है, फौजदारी का मामला है, दूसरे मामले हैं, हर वकील हर बात में माहिर नहीं होता है। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि आदिम जाति, अनसूचित जाति या हरिजनों के लिये ही नहीं, बल्कि भारतवर्ष के अन्दर चाहे ब्राह्मण हो, राजपूत हो, सिख हो, ईसाई हो, जिन की आर्थिक स्थिति खराब है, जो मूकदमे को नहीं लड़ सकता है, उस की मदद की जानी चाहिये। आज कानून को कौन प्राप्त कर सकता है, पैसे वाला कर सकता है, जिस के पास पैसा है, वह अच्छे वकील को करके न्याय ले सकता

है । इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इस के अन्दर जाति-भेद के दायरे को छोड़ कर उस की आर्थिक स्थिति को देख कर मदद की जाय ।

मैं अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता हूं—इस बिल पर बोलने वाले बहुत बड़े-बड़े लायर्ज हैं, इस लिये मैं गोखले साहब से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप इस को स्वीकार करें या न करें, लेकिन इतनी बात जरूर है कि डा० कर्णी सिंह जी जो बिल लाये हैं, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूं, इस बिल की भावना बहुत अच्छी है ।

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): I want to make a brief reply because there is no question of making any argument against the spirit of the Bill. In fact, I want to congratulate Dr. Karni Singh on having brought this Bill and focussed the attention once again of the House and of people outside to this very urgent and important question.

I also agree with what Shri Daga just now said when he closed his speech that this problem has been hanging fire for a considerably long time and a measure to implement the scheme of legal aid is now long overdue.

I had mentioned earlier in answer to certain questions in both Houses that a legal aid scheme, in order to be effective, has to be comprehensive and it is not enough to say that by giving or supplying legal assistance by providing lawyers to litigants the function of the scheme of legal aid is discharged. It has got to be far more comprehensive than the mere provision of lawyers to litigants. Screening, which of course is indirectly contemplated in the Bill, and finding out who is the litigant who deserves free legal aid from the state is also necessary, for which a full organisation has got to be set up.

This is an amendment proposed to the Civil Procedure Code. I assure the hon. member that a full-fledged measure, not only on the legal aid part, not only on the part dealing with paper suits, but a full-fledged measure dealing with the procedure in civil courts, is now ready. In fact I wanted to introduce it in this session of Parliament. I could not do it for want of time, but I assure the hon. Member that a full-scale amendment of the Civil Procedure Code which includes provision for legal aid as well as provision in respect of paper suits will undoubtedly be introduced in Parliament in the next session. But that again will not be a complete answer to the question which Dr. Karni Singh has posed, because, merely an amendment for the provision of lawyers, as I said, is not the answer to the question of the necessity of legal aid. That is why some months back I requested Mr. Justice Krishna Aiyar of the Supreme Court to head a committee along with the assistance of social workers, lawyers, women's organisations and others to participate in the deliberations of the Committee to examine the whole question on a comprehensive basis of legal aid to be established all over India, beginning from the taluka courts right up to the highest court in the land, namely, the Supreme Court. That report has been received recently, and I can assure the House that our examination of the report is nearing completion. In order that the report to the extent to which we will be implementing it, should be properly implemented, money has to be found both from the Centre as well as from the State Governments, and the implementation has to a large extent be left to the State administration. As hon. Members are aware, the administration of justice under our Constitution is a State subject. Therefore, while I have come to my conclusion that legislation on legal aid can be brought within the competence of Parliament, the administration of legal aid as part of the administration of justice has, to a certain extent to

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be left to the various States where the legal aid is to be administered.

This is a good Bill in spirit, but it is not comprehensive enough. It does not give the necessary and elaborate machinery for implementing legal aid which we are seeking to provide in the scheme which, I assure the hon. Members, we will bring as early as possible.

So far as the Civil Procedure Code is concerned, it will be introduced in the next session of Parliament. I will give that assurance to the hon. Members. In view of the assurance on both the points, firstly, the amendment Bill of the Civil Procedure Code will be introduced in the next session —it is I think a positive assurance as it can be, which means, not later than the next session—and secondly, the Committee presided over by Mr. Justice Krishna Aiyar has given us the report. I request the hon. Member to withdraw the Bill. We have completed the examination of the report of that Committee; we are in touch with the various aspects of the recommendations which have to be implemented, and we will get into touch with the State Governments. If necessary, we will call the Chief Ministers to come here and deliberate with us and we will obtain their concurrence. I hope that we will be able to implement most parts of the scheme which has been recommended by the Krishna Aiyar Committee. I may take the House into confidence in this matter.

Mr. Daga has mentioned that in answer to a question in the Rajya Sabha, I had generally given the various points which are referred to in the report of the Krishana Aiyar Committee. But the scheme has laid particular emphasis on assistance to Harijans, on assistance to Scheduled Castes, on assistance to Scheduled Tribes, on assistance to the working classes in labour matters, and on assistance in revenue matters to the agriculturists and the farmers. Therefore, I said that the Civil Procedure Code will only assist the litigants who go to the civil courts. Therefore, it is a small part of it. But today, most of the litigation which touches the common man, namely, the farmer and the labourer, is outside the jurisdiction of the civil courts. The farmer, the agriculturist, the peasant,—they have disputes in the revenue courts where the Civil Procedure Code does not apply. Labour disputes are being fought out in the industrial tribunals and labour courts where the whole of the Civil Procedure Code does not apply but only some sections of it are made applicable.

So, while I agree that Dr. Karni Singh's Bill is useful, it is not the end of it, and therefore, in view of the magnitude of the whole matter, and the need to have more elaborate and comprehensive scheme, and in view of the assurance that I have given, while I congratulate him for having brought this measure before the House. I would request that he may withdraw it.

DR KARNI SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, first and foremost, I would like to express my gratitude to the hon. Members who have given their unstinted support to my Bill. I am also grateful to the hon. Minister across for having accepted in principle the fact that a Bill like this is necessary and that something must be done very soon so that the sufferings of litigants, especially the poorer classes, are removed once and for all.

I would like to assure the hon. House that as a Member of this august body, it is never my intention or desire to take any credit for anything done. In fact, I would rather that the country never knew that I introduced this Bill, as long as something similar was done to the poor man to be helped.

The question today before all of us in this House is, how the people of our country may be made happy.

Whether Mr. X or Y or Z is responsible for coming with a Bill is of less consequence than the results. Therefore, I am glad that all sections of this hon. House have supported this Bill in principle and the hon. Minister has come forward with an assurance that the Bill would be introduced, a very comprehensive Bill, in the next session. I would presume that one assurance is also there, that whatever Bill is introduced will in no way be less beneficial to the poor litigants than my own Bill.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I may make it clear that the Bill that is coming in the next session is not confined only to legal aid provisions, because it is a comprehensive amendment to the Civil Procedure Code. As the hon. Member knows, legal aid is not only giving aid by way of giving a lawyer to the litigant. The long delays, the procedural bottlenecks, the hierarchy of appeals from court to court and the time it consumes etc.—all contribute to a great degree of expenditure in courts and cutting that down would partly meet the problem. The Bill is far more comprehensive. The Krishna Iyer Committee's Report is more comprehensive and benefits are far more than the ones contemplated in this Bill.

DR. KARNI SINGH: I am grateful to the hon. Minister for the clarification that he has given. I should like to say something about the Bills introduced by Members of the Opposition in the past. I have burnt my fingers by having agreed to withdraw Bills on Government assurances, but they have never been implemented. I moved a Bill to give free and compulsory education for children under 14 years and an assurance was given that something on these lines would be introduced. I withdrew the Bill, but we are still exactly where we started. I introduced a Bill for unemployment relief giving dole as in England, America and other countries. I withdrew that Bill, but no Government Bill came, and millions of unemployed in this country are suffering. Similarly I have introduced many socialist Bills like old age insurance, social security etc., but they have not yet been done. I introduced a Bill on the Rajasthani language. I had gone to the Prime Minister and she said she would like to see ways and means of solving the problem of languages in the country. On that assurance I had withdrawn my Bill. I was very much misunderstood by the people of my constituency and they asked me: why did you withdraw the Bill. I said: we had an assurance from no less a person than the Prime Minister. Yet almost a year or more has gone by and nothing has happened. When assurances of this type are given, millions of people are interested and involved and let us not be so particular as to whether a Bill came from the Opposition or from the Government benches. Let us try to make them happy. If people are happy, whether it is the Opposition or the Treasury benches, we have achieved our goal and we can justify that Parliament is functioning for the benefit of the people.

Mr. Daga said something about screening committees. These are technical matters. I think you will be in a much better position to go through this when a comprehensive Bill is put forward. I would only like to point out that the assurance that you would bring this in the next Budget session may kindly be kept. There is—far to much suffering among the poor. I see poor farmers coming to me, because I am a Member of Parliament and they ask me: can you help us? We try to get lawyers for them and help them in whatever little way we can. But this is a big problem which the Government will have to take upon themselves. The hon. Member Mr. Mavalankar said that priorities have to be considered. I think that is a vital point. In our country Bills are introduced every day. Government should realise that matters which require top priority should be passed first and matters

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which are frivolous and are only vote-catching can be passed latter. Therefore, this Bill in my opinion is of a very high priority. Since the minister says he will introduce it in the budget session, let us hope that he will be good enough to keep his promise. With that, thanking all my brother members for their support and thanking the Minister for his categorical assurance, I would seek the permission of the House to withdraw my Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to Dr. Karni Singh to withdraw the Legal Assistance Bill."

The motion was adopted.

DR. KARNI SINGH: I withdraw the Bill.

17.27 hrs.

REMOVAL OF DISPARITIES AND CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH BILL

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for removal of large disparities in wages and for removal of concentration of wealth by converting big industrial and business concerns into cooperatives managed by all for all, be taken into consideration."

I fully justify the bringing of this Bill on a vital issue. It is also revolutionary in character. The object of the Bill is removal of disparities and concentration of wealth. A majority of the Indian people are living below the subsistance level. They do not have even the minimum basic necessities of life. It is relevant to quote some paper cuttings which are revealing and also disheartening. *The Times of India* dated 8th August. 1973 says man fights dog for food", as happened in Bangalore recently:

"First, dog fights dog for the left-overs dumped into garbage bins. Then, man fights dog in a scramble for what is considered food—cooked and uncooked bones, meat, onion peels, rotten potatoes and vegetables."

This is the plight of the people who are suffering without the basic necessities of life. The people can be seen in various parts of the country struggling for survival. Apart from the agricultural and industrial backwardness of the country, there are huge disparities in wages, and wealth has been accumulated in the hands of a few. It has been recently said that the income on which tax was evaded during 1968-69—black money—can be estimated at Rs. 1400 crores. This is revealed by an enquiry committee report. The approach document to the Fifth Plan reveals that between 40 to 50 per cent of the population, i.e. 220 million people were estimated to be poor. The object of my Bill is to attract the attention of the Government so that some immediate action may be taken in the matter. Far-reaching and very useful provisions have been made in this Bill. This Bill does not provide for any take-over of any industrial or business concern, thereby attracting a conflict with the Constitution. It only says that the entire concentration of wealth, which is above Rs. 5 lakhs, controlled by larger business houses, should be converted into cooperative societies and the entire ownership should be, as a first measure, in the hands of the people and the people should mould the destiny of such undertakings.

The assets of the 20 larger industrial houses in the country increased by more than 54 per cent between 1964 and 1968 according to a survey conducted by the Research and Statistical Division of the Company Affairs Department. The larger industrial houses were classified as such by the Industrial Licensing

Policy Inquiry Committee on the basis of their assets exceeding Rs. 35 crores in 1963-64. You can imagine how in 1973 this has increased by leaps and bounds.

The total assets of the 20 houses amounted to Rs. 1,779.8 crores in 1963-64. By 1967-68, the figure rose to Rs. 2,752 crores, an increase of 54.6 per cent. In absolute terms, the increase amounted to Rs. 972.2 crores over the four years.

Some of the houses listed among the 20 achieved "unprecedented growth" in the four-year period. For instance, the assets of Mafatlal increased during the period by 195.9 per cent, according to the survey. Birlas recorded an increase of 96.6 per cent, followed by Shri Ram whose assets increased by 96.4 per cent...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. Because the Private Members' Business started late, the Half-An-Hour Discussion will begin at 6.10 p.m.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: In 1967-68, the top five houses accounted for 58 per cent of the total assets of the 20 larger undertaking, and the top 10 houses accounted for nearly 77 per cent of the total. This is very pathetic.

The ranking of the top five industrial houses, according to their assets in 1967—69 is as follows:—

As regards Tatas, Birlas, Martin Burn, Mafatlal and Bangur, while the first three houses have retained 1963-64 ranking, Mafatlal has jumped from the 15th position to the fourth, pushing Bangur one step down. You can understand the accumulation of wealth by leaps and bounds by these industrial houses by all means of frauds. The fifth position in 1963-64 was held by the Associated Cement Company. So, various companies in this country are holding the stranglehold of the economy and resulting in increasing the poverty.

Among others who have improved their ranking are Shri Ram from the 12th to the 6th position and Soorajmull Nagarmull jumped from the 10th to the 7th position. Therefore, there is a gradual increase in the accumulation of wealth and, amongst themselves, there is a competition to accumulate wealth. They compete with one another in accumulating the wealth of the nation.

The survey reveals that the list of larger industrial houses with assets of Rs. 35 crores and more stands extended from 20 ot 30, since 10 more companies have improved their assets position to qualify as larger undertakings. Is there any justification that we have to be at the mercy of big industrialists and big undertakings which are moulding the destiny of the country and the country has to suffer in the end? Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the House and of the Government to see that suitable action is taken so that such a kind of concentration is ended. As a first step, this is a revolutionary step and an immediate step that the Government can take action on the lines I have enumerated in the Bill.

Further, in 1963-64, the assets of these companies ranged from Rs. 11.68 crores to Rs. 33.94 crores. In 1967-68, the assets of Seshasayee, the smallest of the 10 houses, amounted to Rs. 40.49 crores while the largest group among them, Magneill and Barry-Binny, owned assets worth Rs. 62.56 crores. The most spectacular increase in assets was achieved by Parry which increased its assets from Rs. 11.69 crores in 1963-64 to Rs. 53.79 crores in 1967-68, that in, an increase of 360.5 per cent.

If the definition of larger industrial houses adopted by the Licensing Committee is followed, then these ten undertakings will have to be treated as larger houses. Those which were smaller houses five years back have become larger houses now. Those which were the smallest houses ten years back have gradually been

[Shri K. Lakhappa]

increasing their assets and making huge profits and have become large houses now.

Regarding the 75 large industrial houses, defined as such on the basis of their assets amounting to and exceeding Rs. 5 crores, the survey points out that they have improved their assets position by 54.7 per cent between 1963-64 and 1967-68.

In absolute terms, their aggregate assets increased by Rs. 1426 crores—from Rs. 2605.9 crores in 1963-64 to Rs. 4032.4 crores four years later.

The Monopolies Inquiry Commission had placed aggregate assets of the private corporate sector excluding banking companies at Rs. 5552 crores. On this basis the Commission arrived at the conclusion that "the proportion of the assets of the 75 Groups to those of all non-Government and non-banking companies works out at 46.9 per cent".

The assets of the entire private corporate sector, excluding banking companies, "appear to have reached the level of Rs. 7,500 crores in 1967-68", according to the survey, so that the share of the 75 houses in terms of the assets owned by them would work out at 53.8 per cent of the total indicated for the entire private corporate sector.

"In other words", according to the survey, "the concentration in terms of control over the community's funds increased from 46.9 per cent in 1963-64 to 53.8 per cent in 1967-68".

Over the same period, the increase in the total assets of the entire private corporate sector was of the order of only 25 per cent.

In absolute terms, of the total increase of nearly Rs. 1,948 crores in assets of the entire private corporate sector, the 75 industrial houses accounted for an increase of Rs. 1426 crores—nearly 73 per cent of the total. Where is this money kept?

Some of the industrial houses which, in physical terms, according to the survey, are Birlas accounting for an increase of Rs 283 crores in 1967-68 over the 1963-64 level; Tatas accounting for an increase of Rs. 167 crores; Mafatlal, an increase of Rs. 90 crores; and Surajmull Nagarmull accounting for an increase of Rs. 50 crores over the same period.

What are the sources from which funds were obtained by these industrial houses and their uses? 'It would probably be interesting to analyse these', the survey concludes.

Foreign companies are functioning in this country and are operating the vital, nerve system of the economy; they are actually eating into the nerve system of the economy and are recausing the collapse of the economy. How can any plan in this country function effectively in the hands of these people in whom there is concentration of wealth? Under the very nose of the Government, these big industrialists are using their powerful influence; not only influence, they also sometimes indulge in frauds, and these frauds have been discussed not only in this House but also outside. Not once but hundred times we have discussed and we have brought it to the notice of the Government that immediate action should be taken as such a concentration of wealth will be disastrous to the country.

Regarding distribution of wealth, at present we have only some rough estimates of aggregate wealth (value of reproducible tangible assets) by type of asset, owned individually (i.e. by households and single persons), jointly (i.e. by the limited and unlimited liability companies including partnerships) and publicity (i.e. by the Central and State Governments including local authorities) as at the end of March 1950 and March 1961. According to these estimates, the total value of reproducible wealth at the end of March 1950 and at the end of March 1961 was of the order of Rs. 17,086

crores and Rs, 32,164 crores respectively. Then you can imagine the present situation.

The distribution of some items of reproducible tangible wealth among the three sectors—households, organised private business sector and the Government sector—is not accurately estimated but this does not seem to affect the broad picture significantly. A rough grouping of data in the aforesaid three categories indicates that the household sector accounted for 71 per cent of tangible wealth in 1950, while the shares of the organised private sector and the Government sector were 12 and 17 per cent respectively. In 1961, the share of the household sector declined to 60 per cent while the shares of the other two sectors increased. The Government sector's share increased substantially to 25 per cent, while the share of the organised business private sector rose to 15 per cent.

Then with regard to poverty and unemployment, the basic objectives of economic planning in India are the removal of poverty and unemployment. But two decades of planning appears to have made little headway in either direction. The standard of living of the poorer sections of the community is a function not only of the growth rate but also of the distribution of income. The report of the Mahalanobis Committee on distribution of income and levels of living (1964 and 1969) are very revealing in this regard. The main conclusion arrived at by an examination of the National Sample Survey data was that the bottom 10 per cent of the population was poorer at the end of the Second Plan than in 1950. Their analysis of income tax data on share dividends showed that the top 5 per cent of households, when ranked by dividend income, owned more than 50 per cent of the personal wealth in the form of shares. The Committee also found that, despite our highly progressive taxation policies, there was considerable concentration of urban income and wealth and the working of our planned economy had ecnouraged this process by facilitating and aiding the growth of big business. A household survey conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research in 1962-63 showed that the top 1 per cent of households enjoyed 10 per cent of the total income, while the bottom 15 per cent of the households claimed only 4 per cent.

Another study conducted by the Reserve Bank of India showed that the number of Indians living in rural areas in conditions of absolute poverty increased from 52 per cent of rural population in 1960-61 to 70 per cent in 1967-68. The Government should understand what type of poverty our people are undergoing. Even though the people are sovereign, yet, this is the type of poverty from which they suffer. Now it is even 100 per cent or 200 per cent in some areas. Studies on consumption patterns based on national sample survey also indicates that large groups of people had experienced no improvement in their standard of living and the per capita consumption of the poorest five per cent and declined marginally despite the steady growth in the national income. Though these reports and studies have serious limitations, they show that Planning has apparently done little to redress the inequalities of income and of wealth. According to the estimates of the Planning Commission also the disparity between the richest and the poorest 30 per cent in terms of absolute *per capita* consumption has been showing an increasing trend.

Now I come to the figures regarding the range of minimum wages per day fixed under the Minimum Wages Act as on 30th September 1971. The lowest figure for the Central Government is Rs. 2.40 and the highest Rs. 3.70. Inclusive of House Rent Allowance, City Compensatory Allowance,

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

Dearness Allowance and Interim Relief, this come to Rs. 201.70 and excluding all these things, it comes to Rs. 170.00. If you take the figures for the States, you will see the pitiable living conditions of the poor. In Andhra the range of minimum wages per day fixed under the Minimum Wages Act as on 30th September 1971 is Rs. 1.50; the highest is Rs. 5. Inclusive of HRA, CCA, DA, and Interim Relief, this comes to Rs. 167 and excluding all these things, it comes to Rs. 146.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please cut short your speech.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: These are some important figures on which I am basing my arguments and consolidating my position. Therefore, I would like to quote these figures and then I will be able to conclude my speech. Let me quote the lowest figures in respect of range of minimum wages per day fixed under the Minimum Wages Act as on 30th September 1971 in respect of the other States. These figures are as follows:

	Rs.
Assam	1·50
Bihar	1·00
Gujarat	1·25
Haryana	1·25
Himachal Pradesh	1·00
Jammu & Kashmir	Nil
Kerala	1·12
Madhya Pradesh	0·97
Maharashtra	0·62
Manipur	Nil
Meghalaya	Nil
Mysore	0·75
Nagaland	Nil
Orissa	0·75
Punjab	1·25
Rajasthan	1·50
Tamilnadu	0·62
Tripura	1·12
Uttar Pradesh	1·00
West Bengal	1·12

These are the figures which are available. These have been furnished not by me but by the Government themselves. The very object and reasons of my Bill is that Government should immediately find out some remedy for all these things. The local battles of this country have taken far too much time to transform this system. I want that urgent measures should be devised by the Government for purpose of eradication of poverty.

If we are honest and if we are purposeful, in our own aim to eradicate poverty, we have to bring about a change and eliminate disparities in incomes and to stop concentration of wealth in a few hands. I therefore feel that there should be a revolutionary change brought about in the

entire system in our country. In order to make this change in our system, also we have to look to the time-lag behind and the time that we would require to change such a society in which the people of this country live. We are all aware that those who live below poverty line cannot stand the test of the time.

Keeping this in mind, this Bill has been brought before the House proposing a short-cut method to bring about a revolutionary change in the society. In order to achieve this, we have to bring about certain changes in this progressive policies. If we do so, the reactionary forces are always out both here inside the house as well as outside to prevent that. When we take certain steps, we have also to see that we put a stop to the cumbersome procedure evolved and to find out a solution to the problem. That is the need of the hour. We should see that the entire business concerns, industrial concerns as well as trade with an investment of over Rs. 5 lakhs are converted into a cooperative society and they should all be organised by the employees themselves. As I have already stated, the ratio between the minimum and the maximum level of wages in all the industrial business concerns as well as commercial concerns and in other institutions—public or private—shall not be more than 1 : 5.

Sir, we demand nationalisation—complete nationalisation—of private concerns into cooperative societies. As you know, we demand complete nationalisation of all foreign-owned industries and big business houses. But, the Government find themselves in a difficult situation. And sometimes there is delay and they have to fight a legal battle and so on and so forth. In order to avoid all this, I have made certain suggestions so that there is no need for bringing about any legislation for this purpose. My suggestion is simply to convert all of them into a cooperative society. And those who are working in the industries will themselves be the owners of the property. The properties will be collectively owned by the people themselves. And this will be the first step to take by a welfare State.

As regards salaries of the employees who are working in such industries, trade and other organisations, I have suggested that they should be paid according to the nature of duties which are required to be performed by them their intelligence and risk involved in the job of everyone of them. When once they are converted into cooperative societies, the employees become the owners themselves and there will be no strikes by them. If they produce wealth, then only it can be distributed amongst themselves they being the owners. In this way, difficulties, if any, faced by them can also be resolved.

Therefore, as a first step for bringing about this revolutionary change and transformation of lives in the society in this country and in order to establish an egalitarian society at least, I would like to ask our Government not to hesitate to take immediate steps.

That is the intention behind this Bill why I have brought it before the House. I hope and trust that Government will do something in this regard. I also hope that Government will appreciate the sentiments with which I am bringing forward this Bill.

With these words, I commend this Bill for the acceptance of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for removal of large disparities in wages and for removal of concentration of wealth by converting big industrial and business concerns into cooperatives managed by all for all, be taken into consideration."

*SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the directive principles of our Constitution, in article 39 (c) it has been stated "that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;" etc. The hon. Member Shri Lakappa who has brought forward this Bill was formerly a member of the P.S.P. though at present he is in the ruling Congress party. Now, Sir, from this Bill of Shri Lakappa and from the statistics presented by him, it becomes apparent that what was laid down in the directive principles of our Constitution 23 years ago, have all been ignored and nullified by the Government during the past 26 years of its rule through their various plans and policies. As a reuslt of their policies, we find today that the spirit of the directive principles have been trampled down and the wealth of our country is getting concentrated in the hands of monopolist capitalists both Indian as well as foreign while the masses are getting poorer everyday. The socialistic conscience of Shri Lakappa has started to prick him after all these years and this has induced him to bring forward this Private Members' Bill-for the removal of disparities and concentration of wealth.

Sir, I support this Bill, although it is no revolutionary Bill, as claimed by him. He has of course stated that it may not be possible for the Government to nationalise the Indian and foreign monopoly houses in view of legal difficulties likely to be encountered. He has therefore evaded the issue of nationalisation in his Bill and has advocated the conversion of all business and industrial concerns with a capital investment of Rs. 5 lakhs or more into cooperative societies. He has further suggested that the owners or partners or directors and the labour of an industrial or business concern shall become the owners of such a cooperative society. But we know, Sir, that however much we may speak about workers participation in management the big capitalists like Tata, Birla, Singhania etc. will come to control such socities also and will ultimately defeat the very purpose of this Bill. Then in clause 10 (1) of his Bill he says that if the society does not earn any profit in a particular year, then the salaries will be paid at the rate of 75 per cent in the next year.

Now Sir, the labour will also be members of the society, but if the society does not make profit due to the inefficiency of the management, then the poor labour will lose 25 per cent of their salary for no fault of theirs. Is it fair? On the other hand he is suggesting that the ratio between the minimum and maximum salary in the wage structure should be 1:5. I suggest that the minimum wage should be the need based minmium and the maximum should be, you are all disciples and followers of Mathama Gandhi. he had said that the highest salary in the country should be Rs. 500. Let us then fix the maximum salary according to that spirit allowing of course for the fall in the value of the present rupee. Let the salary of the President and others be fixed accordingly:. Why in the ratio of 1:5? More over Sir, this Bill covers only 25 per cent to 30 per cent of the force of our country who are employed in the organised sector. 70 per cent of our people live in the rural areas. 30 per cent of the population are working as agricultural labour they should also be provided with a need based minimum wage. This Bill does not take them into consideration.

18 hrs.

Today concentration of wealth is not taking place in the cities alone. In the rural areas also land is getting concentrated in the hands of big Jotdars and big ex-zamindars through various *'benami'* transactions. The old feudal system persists in the rural areas. Thus the poor farmers, the small farmers, the share croppers and

*The original speach was delivered in Bengali.

the agricultural labourers are all being exploited. Their blood is being sucked mercilessly. We should try to save them. Therefore, the burning need of the hour is radical land reforms in the rural areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How does land reform come in this Bill?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, why not? The short title of the Bill is 'Removal of disparities and concentration of wealth' This is taking place in rural areas also. I am relevant, Sir, However he has tried, I don't want to repeat the figures and statistics though I have them with me, to stress that Tata and Birla have come to control today about 34 per cent or 35 per cent of the total capital investment in the country. Sir, while the majority of the people are getting poorer and Jobless on one hand, let us examine how wealth is getting concentrated in a few hands. How the growth of monopolist capitalists is thriving:-

In 1966-67, the Tatas had capital assets worth Rs. 505.36 crores. But in 1969-70 their assets had gone up to Rs. 638.50 crores. That means in these few years they have a growth rate of 26.34 per cent. In the same period the Birlas had a growth rate of 37.54 per cent. Mafat Lal have a growth rate of 34.11 per cent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those have been quoted by Mr. Lakappa. There is no need for repetition.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I know Sir, that is why I am not quoting many other figures. However, out of the total capital investment of Rs. 2296.5 crores in our country today, we find that the 48 big families control about 79.2 per cent of it. This shows how the concentration of monopolist capital is taking place.

The monopolies and Restrictive Trade Pratices Commission, in their annual report for the year 1.1.72 to 31.12.72, says, "As compared to 1971 the number of references received by the Commission from the Government under Chapter III declined substantially. As against 22 references received in 1971, only 10 references were received in 1972. The Commission has, however, observed that a number of cases of large magnitude and importance to the economy were decided by the Central Government without reference to the Commission."

I want to know from the hon. Minister which were those firms and why their cases were not sent to the Commission. The report goes on to say:

"The Commission cannot help feeling that there is some incongruity in that sometimes cases not involving any major issues are referred to the Commission while others, which would *prima facie* involve important considerations are not so referred."

An explanation of this state of affairs is also called for. Again at p.19 of the report it has been stated that "The Government has not so far accepted this suggestion of the Commission. The Commission would like to point out that the publication of the reports submitted by it would be in the public interest."

That means the action taken by the Commission under the M.R.T.P. Act should be given sufficient publicity. But the Government has not agreed.

At page 22 of the report it has been stated "As has already been stated, the number of cases referred to the Commission by the Government in the year 1972 was considerably less and but for the work relating to the interconnection enquiries, the Commission would have suffered from want of work."

This way the cases of irregularities by the monopolist capitalists are not being referred to the M.R.T.P. Commission. They say that they can

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handle such cases directly i.e. without a reference being made to them but since "Section 31 of the Act makes no reference to the Commission's undertaking such enquiries on its own knowledge or information. There is thus no proper co-relation between the provisions of Section 10 (b) and Section 31. This is a handicap to the commission in pursuing this aspect of its responsibilities."

Therefore I feel that the M.R.T.P. Act should be suitably amended so that the Comission may function more effectively. Sir, we know that at the time of issue of an industrial licence, the applicant has to give a declaration whether he is associated with a monopoly houses or the larger business houses. But it is well known that the monopoly capitalists are evading such a declaration through *benami*, deals, e.g., the Birlas are taking new licences in the names of Bajorias Kanorias etc. Sir, the Commission has got an intelligence wing. But the industries department of the Government has no such intelligence wing to detact such *benami* trnasactions.

Sir, in our country the quantum of foreign capital is also on the increase. About Rs. 418 crores of foreign capital is invested in our country. The case of Coca Cola Company was discussed in the House today. Sir, all these foreign companies like Coca Cola, Britannia Dunlop, Colgate are remitting large amounts of profit abroad. A study made by the U.N. in the context of foreign investment in Asian countries says: "This experience has been as follows. The greater the inflow of foreign investment, the greater has been the outflow of profits interest, service charges, consultancy fees, royalties etc." U.N. study has shown that on royalties and fees alone the developing countries are paying about 7 per cent of their export earnings and 0.8 per cent of their gross domestic product to foreigners etc."

Sir, what I want to stress is that we should take all possible measures to prevent concentration of wealth and disparities in the wage structure. I strongly feel that a national wage policy is very necessary to abolish disparities in wages. No revolutionary change is possible through such cooperatives. Concentration of wealth is taking place in cities as well as in rural areas. What is the solution of this problem? The solution is that radical land reforms should be initiated in the rural areas immediately. Land must be given to the tillers and to all those who work in the fields. All the monopoly capitalists, Indian as well as foreign must be nationalised. If we fail to do these, poverty can never be abolished or even reduced. Socialism will never come to this land. All that will remain mere empty talk. The poor masses will have to take to the path of the revolution and they will shatter the present capitalists society. No other course is open to them. Take note for this warning.

18.10 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

PROPOSAL FOR TWELVE YEARS SECONDARY COURSE

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Education is the most neglected, if not the most wretched, subject as we see today in free India after 25 years of independence. I have purposely used the word "subject"; I have not used the word "problem"

Education is not even considered to be a problem except in the academic sense. They consider it a problem because the Mudaliar Commission, the Radhakrishnan Commission and the Kothari Commission produced voluminuous academic literature but not to be implemented in reality. The result is today there is deterioration in the standard of educaion and quality of education, students and teachers. There is no clear idea as to the form, structure syllabus or objective of education. A modest suggestion was

made that at least 10 per cent of our national investment should be for the development of education. In the First Plan it was 7 per cent. It has decreased to 5.2 per cent in the Fourth Plan. In the Fifth Plan, the original allocation of Rs. 3,200 crores was slashed down to Rs. 2200 crores and I do not know whether in the final stages it would be reduced further. It was stated that for secondary education Rs. 600 crores would be allocated. But it has been reduced to Rs. 300 crores and I do not know whether it will remain at that figure or will go down further. It is a question of perspective.

The planners and those who preside over the destinies of our people feel that it is the hand that moves the mind. They forget that it is the mind that moves the hands. If the mind moves the hands and if the hands become really effective then those hands can produce more in fields and factories. Therefore, the basic question is the development of human quality human intelligence, human initiative, human outlook, human honour and human sense of dignity. That is the ultimate motive force that can really propel the country to its cherished goal of national development.

The father of Indian national planning, Nataji Subash Chandra Bose, in 1938 in his presidential address in Haripuri Congress laid special emphasis on development of education, outlining the objective of national planning. In 1944 he made a historic speech in Tokyo University outlining the planning perspective of free India. You will be surprised that he gave second priority to education, next only to national security. Agricultural and Industrial development came after education. But in our country in the last 25 years education has been not only neglected but has almost become a wretched subject and is not even considered as a problem by the Government.

The total number of middle schools in the country is 89,000 and higher secondary schools 36,000. According to the fifth plan estimate, the total number of students will be 3.19 crores. In 1978 the expenditure per head per year for higher secondary education will be around Rs. 43! This is the poorest allocation made for development of education, compared to even other underdeveloped or developing countries. Only for higher secondary education, the amount spent per person per year in 1967 was 4530 dollars or Rs. 38,000 in USA, 320 dollars or Rs. 2240 in China, 501 dollars or Rs. 3500 in Japan and so on. But after the end of our glorious fifth plan, in 1978 the expenditure in India per head per year will be about Rs. 43! This shows the lack of perspective in the framing of our plans. As I said, it is the mind that moves the hand; it is not the hand that moves the mind. Education is the soul and motive force of progress. Unfortunately this basic perspective has been lost by the framers of our plan.

According to the national policy of education adopted by this House, the structure is secondary 2 years, higher secondary 3 years and 3 years degree course. But there is no uniformity in the country in this regard. In one State it is a 10 year course, intermidiate or junior college and 3 years degree college or 2 years degree college. In another State, it is something different. There is no uniformity. There have been so many discussions and seminars. The Government will say, it is a State matter. But it is a concurrent matter. States draw quite a reasonable amount of resources from the Centre. So, the Centre also can do something. They can also have their own compulsion upon creating an infra-structure for the secondary and higher secondary education.

Here, in the Report of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory

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Board of Education, they say:

"There is no objection to the two-year stage after Class X being located in institutions called junior colleges. But where they are called junior colleges as in Andhra or Kerala or intermediate colleges as in U.P., one point should be clear: They are a part of the school stage and will have to be treated as such."

If they are treated as a part of the school stage and they should be considered as higher secondary schools after X Class, under no circumstances, they should be allowed to be termed as colleges. There is a different psychology of school students and the psychology of college students is completely different. The staff structure is different; the institutional structure is different.

In West Bengal, there was the 11-year course. This year, they have reverted to the 10-year course. They are considering about setting up junior colleges. They could convert those 11-year course schools into 12-year course higher secondary schools, instead of bringing up that idea of setting up junior colleges. The more you bring that idea of having colleges, the more difficulties there will be. There is a lot of difference in the matter of pay-structure of teachers. These schools teachers will be immediately called as professors. There will be the difficulty of institutional structure; there will be the difficulty of pay-structure; there will be the difficulty of staff structure.

What is happening in West Bengal? All those undergraduate colleges are making a provision for allowing junior colleges to be located in those institutions. This will create lot of difficulties. Therefore, I say, the Government must make it perfectly clear. The idea of having junior colleges, the intermediate colleges, must not be allowed. They say that this should be treated as a school stage, not as a college stage. The whole objective it so make a selective choice of meritorius students at the under-graduate stage, at the university stage. Not only institutional structure but also staff-structure pay-standard from and all that is different in colleges from that of school-stage or higher-secondary stage institutions. For school stage education, you make the responsibility of the States. But for colleges. The idea of institutional structure responsibility to the U.G.C. Why this ambivalence that that may be considered as school stage, and at the same time, they should be termed as colleges The idea of institutional structure for higher secondary education should be made clear.

Then, about the vocationalisation of education, the multi-purpose scheme of education has miserably failed. The scheme has not got the job-orientation. On the contrary even in the case of multi-purpose schools, the students try to rush from rural areas to urban areas to become clerks. They become, not professionals or they develop a tendency to create a job for themselves, only to increase the number of clerks and other job-seekers. The main purpose of the multi-purpose scheme has failed miserably.

You have to draw out a realistic scheme. I want to know from the Government whether they have drawn out a realistic scheme of vocationalisation of education. What practical, concrete, realistic steps have been taken to draw out a clear-cut scheme so that the students, after completing the higher secondary education, do not run after clerical jobs but they try to find some jobs of their own in agriculture, in industry and in other spheres, and that they do not just become Third Divisioners and try to get into colleges to just become clerks.

About curricula and syllabus, there is no uniformity whatsoever. You go to any State. It is absolutely different in different States. If a student has to get a migration certificate there is a lot of difficulty. There is one type of certificate in the State and another type of certificate in another State. The curricula and syllabus is completely

different. There is a school certificate examination in one State and there is something else in another State. They have their own curricula and syllabus.

It is good that the Government have set up the N.C.E.R.T. to draw out a model curricula and also a model textbook. I have gone through some of the text-books. I have myself written some of the text-books. There is a good attempt but it is not so a model attempt; it is not so a commendable attempt. Most of those who are writing these model books are professors. If you really want to make model textbooks and uniform curricula all over the State—it is absolutely necessary because I feel that in the All India Medical Service examination, All India Engineering Services examination, etc., there is lot of difficulty; because the curricula are not the same, the syllabi are not the same, there is lot of difficulty—if you really want to prepare model type of textbooks and model type of curricula, you should have a seminar with the professors with whom you have entrusted the work of writing the books, with those teachers who have experience in that, a good seminar, and out of that seminar a real plan may be evolved for preparing the model type of text-books.

Another point is this. Now I find that a new subject has been introduced —the history of freedom movement. In West Bengal from this year it will be introduced. I think, it will be introduced in other States also. That is absolutely necessary because one dangerous thing that is developing in the country is that, in all the regional conflicts, all the communal conflicts, all the linguistic conflicts, all the agitations, if you take a survey, you will find that 80 per cent of those who are the active participants are the students. The students are the future of our country; students constitute the largest percentage of our population. They are the future of our country, and if they develop a perochiel and regional outlook. India will be turn as under. Therefore, they must get themselves acquinted with the history of our freedom movement; the spirit of sacrifice, the spirit of dedication, the spirit of service, the spirit of patriotism, has to be included in them. That is the inspiration that you draw from our freedom movement. At the same time, particular emphasis must be laid on developing the concept of national integration.

In this connection I want to say that your national scholarship scheme is good. But what you have done there is that, suppose a boy has come through the All India competitive examination for national scholarship, if his parents have on income of Rs. 500 or more per month, then he is not allowed the scholarship. That is wrong, because if a person has an income of Rs. 500 and has three or four children, then it is impossible for him to maintain them. My boy also came on merit in the competitive examination, but he is being denied because of that condition. Therefore, Sir, I want that only on merit the national scholarship should be given; it should not be linked with the income of the parents. To develop the concept of national integration, those students who get the national scholarship should be allowed to have a free *Bharat Darshan*.

If you really want education to be meaningful, you should provide for tutor-type of teaching. That is the position now. In our days, Mr. Chairman, the home task used to be so important. Now home-task is not there. Home-task and tutor-type of teaching must be introduced. At least 40 per cent of the marks should be given for class work and 60 per cent for the written examination.

I also want to say that Government should also take advantage of the new technique of education through radio and projector. It is not very costly. Education can be provided through radio and projector. With the help of

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film they can do. Here I would point out one thing. One of the reasons why the students are getting indisciplined and are losing the concept of character is the vulgar type of film; it is a dangerous infection; our student community is getting diseased by this vulgar type of film. I would ask the Minister of Education to consider this. I had a talk with the Minister of Information and Broadcasting also. Some kind of a film for the children and the students in co-operation with the Eduaction Ministry and the Ministry of Inforamtion and Broadcasting should be developed so that the film becomes not only a means of imparting a genuine sense of culture and a sense of national integrity but also a instrument of education.

Lastly, I say that the future of our country and the whole concept of our socialism depends on how we catch the young minds and develop them. Socialism in the real philosophical sense is the culture of life. Socialism in the real sense is not the economic concept, not even the political concept. If you want to really bring in socialism in a democratic set-up, education, and education is the basis education is the inspiration. If you impart education and through it, impart the idea that socialism is the culture of life, then only in the democratic set-up there can be the real and right type of socialism.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I am glad that my friend, Shri Samar Guha has raised this question about the new pattern of 10+2+3 for discussion in this half-an-hour discussion.

The Minister in his original reply on 12th November, 1973 had said that to adopt a uniform pattern of education, the State Governments, the Union Territory administration and the Universities were considering this matter. The main basis of this new type of pattern of education is firstly to help vocationalise the higher secondary stage and secondly, to help materially in reducing the pressure on higher education. These are the two main things. Therefore, while formulating my questions, I want to invite the attention of the Minister to the recommendations of the Central Board of Secondary Education.

My point is that in order to implement this new pattern honestly and fully and to achieve this twin purpose to which I have already made a reference, the curricular for the Class XI and XII of the Secondary Education must be properly looked into and changed. Teachers must be properly trained and also buildings and facilities must be provided well in advance. Therefore, in order to diversify the higher secondary stage and in order to relieve the pressure on higher education and divert the students from unnecessary degree-holding to useful jobs, my questions are:

(1) Have the Government carefully considered all these issues and have they made up their mind to go surely and certainly in this direction?

(2) If so, with what speed have the State Governments and Union Territories and the Universities agreed to this proposal and if so, how many of them have agreed and how many have not agreed and waht are the objections they have raised?

(3) Are good, adequate funds allotted for this?

(4) Are new course being thought of and teachers given the necessary specialised training?

(5) Are more polytechnics—this is most important—being created in the country?

(6) Finally, are the Education Ministry and the Planning Commission functioning in close co-operation and understanding with regard to this

main problem of vocationalising our higher secondary schools so that the pressure on higher education is relieved and the problem of educated unemployment ceases.

These are my questions and hope the Minitser will try to answer them as satisfactorily as he can.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) सभापति महोदय, क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में प्राथमिक से ले कर डिग्री कोर्स तक कुल 15 साल का पाठ्यक्रम है और उत्तर प्रदेश में 14 साल की पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था है; यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय शिक्षा परामर्शदात्री समिति ने जो 15 साल के पाठ्यक्रम का सुझाव दिया है, उस का क्या कारण है ? सरकार जिस उद्देश्य को पूरा करना चाहती है, क्या एक साल कम रहने से, यानी 14 साल में, वह पूरा नहीं होगा ?

किन किन राज्य सरकारों, केन्द्र-शासित प्रदेशों की सरकारों और विश्वविद्यालयों ने केन्द्रीय शिक्षा परामर्शदात्री समिति के सुझावों पर अपनी राय सरकार के पास भेज दी है और मुख्य रूप से उन की राय का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

15 साल का जो पाठ्यक्रम बना है, क्या उस के बारे में प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक स्कूलों और कालेजों के स्तर पर काम करने वाले शिक्षक संगठनों से कोई राय ली गई है; यदि हां, तो उन की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के शिक्षक संगठन बहुत दिनों से इस बात की मांग करते रहे हैं कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में समान पाठ्यक्रम बनाया जाये ?

क्या यह सच है कि अभी हाल में पाठ्यक्रमों में साम्प्रदायिक प्रचार की बातों को ले कर बिहार विधान सभा में हंगामा किया गया था, जिस की वजह से बिहार सरकार को कुछ किताबों पर रोक लगानी पड़ी है ?

क्या शिक्षक संगठनों ने पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में एक समान वेतनमान नीचे से ऊपर तक के शिक्षकों को उन के काम के मुताबिक समान वेतन—की मांग की है; यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कहना है ?

सभापति महोदय : यह सवाल इस समय कैसे उत्पन्न होता है ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : होता है । शिक्षक पढ़ाते हैं । अगर वे लोग संतुष्ट नहीं रहेंगे, तो फिर चाहे 15 साल के बजाये 20 साल का पाठ्यक्रम कर दिया जाये, उस से कोई लाभ नहीं होने वाला है । अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने भी इस प्रकार से कई प्रश्न किये हैं । आप को इस प्रकार की लक्ष्मण-रेखा नहीं खींच देनी चाहिए कि 12 वर्षीय पाठ्यक्रम के अलावा कोई और सवाल न पूछा जाये ।

शिक्षक संगठन और अन्य लोग भी इस बात की मांग करते रहे हैं कि नीचे से ले कर ऊपर तक शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाये, क्योंकि इस समय प्राइवेट मैनेजिंग कमेटियां हैं, वे धींगा-मुश्ती करती हैं और शिक्षकों को सताती हैं । इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : सभापति महोदय, श्री समर गुह एक माननीय शिक्षक भी हैं । शिक्षा के प्रति उन की आस्था, उन के उद्गार, उन का चिन्तन और उन की चिन्ता हमारे लिए सोचने का विषय है ।

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

मैं कभी इस सिद्धान्त में विश्वास नहीं करता हूं कि विपक्ष के लोग जो कुछ भी कहें, हम उस का इस लिए विरोध करें कि वह विपक्ष की ओर से कहा गया है। अगर सुझाव ठोस हो, मौलिक हो और निर्माणकारक हो, तो सरकार को उसे एडाप्ट करने में कोई भी हिचक नहीं होनी चाहिए।

श्री समर गुह से इस सदन में, और बाहर भी, शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में मेरी चर्चायें हुआ करती हैं। उन्होंने अच्छी अच्छी किताबें लिखी हैं। वह और लिखने का प्रयास भी करते है। यह इस बात का परिचायक है कि श्री गुह को आन्तरिक मन में यह चिन्तन है कि शिक्षा में उन्नयन हो, क्रान्ति हो। उन्होंने आज जो विषय उठाया है, वह बड़ा सामयिक लगता है। हम पंच-वर्षीय योजना की पूर्वाह्न बेला में हैं। और हमारा आगे पांच साल का जो कार्यक्रम बनेगा मुझे तो ऐसा अनुभव होता है कि शायद इस पंच-वर्षीय योजना में अगर हम ने शिक्षा का कुछ ऐसा सुधार किया तो हमारी एकोनामी अपने आप सुधार जायगी। मैं गुह साहब की इस बात से परिचित हूं। लेकिन हमारी जो लाचारी है वह भी मैं उन से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आप की पार्लियामेंट को जो पावर्स है, केन्द्र सरकार को जो शक्ति है, उस के जो दायरे हैं जैसा शास्त्री जी ने कहा आप ने लक्ष्मण रेखा बना दी है तो हम लोगों के लिए तो लक्ष्मण रेखा जरूर होती है, उस रेखा का उल्लंघन करना हमारे लिए और आप के लिए भी कष्टदायक होगा। शास्त्री जी बहुत सी चीज इस सदन में बोलते है, वही चीज अगर पटना में जा कर वह बोलेंगे तो शायद कुछ लोग नाराज होंगे। .....

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : होने दीजिए।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : वहां शास्त्री जी कुछ बात बदल देते है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : तो आप ने मेरे कैरक्टेर को देखा ही नहीं।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : यह विषय राज्य का है यह विषय केन्द्र का है, यह कान्करेट है, यह बात हजारों बार इस सदन में उठाई गई और कांस्ट्रीटूयशन के पंडित लोग एक एक शब्द, एक एक अक्षर के ऊपर अपना अपना विश्लेषण करते हैं। मैं चूंकि ला-ग्रेजूएट भी नही हूं और ज्यादा मेरा कांस्ट्रीटूयशन का अध्ययन भी नहीं है, इसलिए मैं ज्यादा इस जाल में नहीं फंसना चाहूंगा। लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जो हमारी सीमा है, हमारी जो रेखा है उस को हम पार न करें। हायर एजूकेशन जो आप का है उस में भी आपको-आर्डिनेटर है। हायर एजूकेशन भी आप के पास नहीं है। सिवाय दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी, अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी और बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी तथा कुछ आई आई टी इत्यादि को छोड़ कर हमारे पास सीधा कंट्रोल उस क्षेत्र में नहीं है। कमीशन बैठा। कलकत्ता यूनिवर्सिटी कमीशन 1917–18 में संभवतः बैठा था। उस के बाद यूनिवर्सिटी एजूकेशन कमीशन 48–49 में बैठा। फिर 1964–65 में कोठारी कमीशन बैठा और इन सारे कमीशनों ने यही रेकमेंड किया कि हम कम से कम एक पैटर्न आफ एजूकेशन अगर एक कर ले तो एक कदम हम आगे बढ़ेंगे। 10+2+3 यह सारे के सारे कमीशनों ने रेकमेंड किया। अतः यदि हम लेट भी पहुंचे तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है। आज भी अगर हम मुश्तैदी के साथ इस रेकमेंडेशन को इम्प्लीमेंट करे तो कोई हर्ज नहीं होना चाहिए। गुहा साहब शिक्षक रह चुके हैं बहुत से छात्रों के अपराध को वह माफ करते हैं इसलिए अब देखना यह चाहिए कि इम्पलीमेंटेशन में कठिनाईयां क्या है? आपने अभी बात की कि आप टाइट

कीजिए। हम टाइट करने में आप का भी सहारा खोजते हैं। स्क्रू-ड्राइवर को पकड़ते है, बगल में एक स्क्रू-ड्राइवर को आप पकड़ते हैं तो घबड़हाट में वह चल ही नहीं रहा है। जब हम टाइट करना चाहते हैं तो उस नट को तो कई बार वह नट ही नहीं होता वहां पर। वहां हम को परेशानी होती है। (व्यवधान) नट को बदला नहीं जा सकता। हिन्दुस्तान का जो स्ट्रक्चर है उस को आप बदल नहीं सकते। इसी परिप्रेक्ष्य में आप को काम करना होगा। शासन चलाने की ही सिर्फ बात नहीं उठती, सारे लोगों को अपने साथ ले कर चलना होगा।

श्री समर गुह : आप का पूरा कंट्रोल है, सिर्फ गोवा और तामिलनाडु को छोड़ कर बाकी सब जगह आप का पूरा कंट्रोल है।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : एजूकेशन कमीशन ने जो कहा था वह मैं उद्धृत करता हूं :

"At the school stage, it will not be possible to bring about an absolute uniformity in curriculum in all parts of the country and variations will continue. Some variations are also desirable because the curriculum has to be related to local environment. However, the broad trend to be encouraged should be to move in the direction of uniform curricula in all parts of the country subject to such limitations as might arise out of the environment, etc."

यह एजूकेशन का सारा का सारा निचोड़ है। तो हम लोग इसी परिप्रेक्ष्य में काम करने को चलें, हम इस से आगे बढ़ने को तैयार नहीं है, तब तक आप के पास क्या कंट्रोल रह जाता है।

आप प्राइमरी एजूकेशन को फीड करते हैं। जो कभी राज्य सरकार को होती है उस को फीड करते हैं। उस के लिए आप ने जो हमारी वकालत की है, हमारे मंत्रालय की वकालत की है, हम उस के लिए अनुगृहीत है, आप के क्योंकि हम को जितना भी पैसा मिले उतनी ही सुविधा होगी, तो इस बिन्दु पर हम आप का विरोध क्यों करें ? अच्छा होगा कि आप अधिक से अधिक पैसा हम को दीजिए और दिलवाइए। सिर्फ पार्लियामेंट से ही नहीं, कुछ चन्दा वगैरहा कर के भी, पब्लिक डोनेशन भी आप हमको दिलवाइए तो हम आपके अनुग्रहीत होंगे . . . (व्यवधान)...

उस में आप की भी मदद की आवश्यकता होगी, लोकल कांस्ट्रीब्यूशन जब हम को एजूकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशन के निर्माण के लिए चाहिए तो आप की मदद हम को चाहिए।

यूनिवर्सिटी लेवल पर भी फिर मैं उसी बात को दोहराना नहीं चाहता। अब सवाल एक यह पैदा होता है कि हम लोग इस बात को मान चुके हैं। आप ने जो उदाहरण दिया है सी० ए० बी० उस पर हम अड़ने के लिए तैयार हैं और हम ने सोच लिया है कि हम उस पर अड़गे। लेकिन अड़ने का यह मतलब नहीं है कि हम किसी पर अकुंश लगा सकते हैं। रिक्वेस्ट ही करना होगा, परसुएशन करना होगा। परसुएशन कई बिन्दुओं और कई रास्तों से करना होगा। हम साल में दो बार शिक्षा मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन बुलाते है। उन में आग्रह करते हैं कि 10 2 3 आप पहले मान लीजिए। उस के बाद उन के डायरेक्टस की मीटिंग बुलाते है, उन से कहते हैं कि शिक्षा मंत्री जी को कुछ और भी काम हो तो आप थोड़ा उस में पुश दीजिए। इतना ही नहीं, उन के सेक्रटरीज की मीटिंग बुलाते हैं। फिर एन सी ई आर टी के माध्यम से जो हम मीटिंग करते हैं....

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : खराब किताब छपी है।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : शास्त्री जी, मान लिया कि किताब खराब है। हम ने एक हजार किताब छापी और एक या दो किताब

[श्री डी० पी० यादव]

गलत है तो आप इंगित करते पर उस किताब की खराबी को तुरंत हम ने मिटाया है । ऐसी बात नहीं है कि हम ने उसे ठीक नहीं किया है । एकेडेमिक कम्यूनिस्ट उस किताब को लिखती है और यह आप का भी काम होता है कि आप हम को तुरंत प्वाइंट आउट करिए । हजारों किताबें अब पब्लिश होने लगी है और आप को यह भी ताईद करनी होगी कि एन सी आई टी की प्राडूयस्ड बुक्स सिर्फ , अपने देश में ही नहीं विदेशों में भी जाने लगी है । गुहा साहब ने जो कहा, आज में उन को निमंत्रित करता हूं, शास्त्री जी को और मावलकर जी को भी निमंत्रित करता हूं आप लोग इंटररेस्टेड हैं तो हमारे साथ एन सी आई आर टी चलिए, एक दिन, दो दिन जितना भी समय लगे लोग उस में लगाएं । यह निर्माण की बात है । कोई विनाश की बात आप नहीं कर रहे हैं , निर्माण की बात कर रहे है , आप हमारी मदद कर रहे हैं । आप एन सी आई आर टी चलिए । हमारी खामियां हों, उस में उसी समय बेस आर नो हम लोग करें कि यह गलत काम है । कितना लिखते समय अगर आप लोग इस के लिए तैयार हो जाये कि पार्लियामेंट के वे सदस्य जो स्कूल एजूकेशन और हायर एजूकेशन में इन्टेरेस्टेड, हैं वह किताब का प्रारुप पहले देखना चाहेंगे तो हम उस के लिए भी तैयार हैं । अगर जरुरत पड़े तो हम सारी सुविधा प्रदान करेंगे अगर हम को किताब लिखने में माननीय सदस्य की सहायता प्राप्त हो सके । हम आप को एन सी आई आर टी में आमंत्रित करते हैं । एन सी ई आर टी की अचीवमेंटस क्या है इस को बताने में समय बहुत लग जायेगा । ज्यादा न कह कर मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूं कि शुरू में कुछ खामियां इस में हो सकती थीं । लेकिन अब यह एक अच्छा संगठन बन चुका है । आप हमारी मदद कीजिए । हम आप को आश्वासन देते हैं अपनी और से, मंत्रालय की और से निर्माण के हर काम में हम आप का साथ देगें चाहे हमारे और आप के विचार राजनैतिक दृष्टि से अलग हों, हम अलग हो सकते हैं राजनैतिक दृष्टि से, हमारी अप्रोच अलग हो सकती है, लेकिन आगे आने वाली जो पीढ़ी बच्चों की होगी वह हमारे और आप के विचारों से सहमत नहीं भी हो सकती है । संभव है आप का लड़का आप के विचार से सहमत न हो । लेकिन राष्ट्र के निर्माण की बात जब उठेगी तो आप का लड़का हमारा लड़का, बच्चे जितने भी हैं, सब एक हैं, और उन बच्चों के निर्माण के लिए जितनी भी शक्ति लग सके उन तत्वों के निर्माण में जो उन को बनाने में सहायक होतें है, वह हम लागाएगें और उस में हम को खुशी होगी ।

रह गई बात पैटेर्न आफ एजूकेशन की । शास्त्री जी ने भी कहा है कि पैटर्न आफ एजूकेशन होगा क्या ? तो यह तो एक लिखी हुई चीज है–किस किस राज्य में कैसे किया है, अगर मैं पढ़ूं तो उस में समय लगेगा । यह मेरे पास लिखित नोट है । आप अगर चाहें तो में यह नोट आप को भेज दूंगा जिस में कि हर एक राज्य को दिया है । वह आप जो चाहें तो मुझे खत लिख दीजिएगा मैं वह सारी इन्फार्मेशन दे दूंगा कि किस राज्य में अभी क्या है । उस में जो मंत्री आये थे, सैक्ट्ररीज आये थे, उन्होंने क्या सुझाव दिये, हम ने क्या सुझाव दिये, सब उसमें लिखा हुआ है । सब राज्यों ने इन को मान लिया है, लेकिन इस में परसुएशन की जरूरत है ।

शास्त्री जी ने एक बहुत अच्छी बात कही है—क्या आप इस में टीचर्स एसोसिएशन का इन्वाल्वमेंट रखते हैं ? आप को यह जान कर खुशी होगी कि हम ने सारे देश में प्राइमरी स्कूलों के जितने शिक्षक संघ हैं, उन के प्रेजीडेन्ट, सैक्ट्ररी तथा उन की एक्जीक्यूटिव कमेटी के एक दो मैम्बरों को बुलाया था, उनको 8 दिन

एन० सीटी० में रख कर हम ने सब कुछ बताया कि हम क्या कर रहे हैं, सब कुछ उन के सामने एक्सपोज किया कि हम ने क्या घरोहर बनाई है और क्या क्या वे यहां से ले जा सकते हैं। मैं इस सिद्धान्त में कतई विश्वास नहीं करता कि हम नये नये किटस बना कर रखते जायें और उन पर कोई काम न हो। आप ने हमारी एनुअल रिपोर्ट में देखा होगा कि हम 3 करोड़ रुपया इस काम पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। प्राइमरी स्कूलों के बाद हम सैकन्डरी स्कूलों के सारे शिक्षक संघ के लोगों को बुला रहे हैं और यदि हमारे पास पैसा हुआ तो हम हर जिले के हर एक शिक्षक संघ के लोगों को, वे चाहे किसी भी पार्टी से संबद्ध क्यों न हों, बुला कर उन के सामने सारी चीजों का एक्सपोज करेंगे।

इस कार्यवाही से एक बात जरुर हुई है कि सारे शिक्षक समुदाय ने इस को सराहा है। संभव है हम उनको एन०सी०टी०डी०ए० न दे सकेंगे। हमने उन से कहा कि हम तो थर्ड क्लास का आधा फेअर दे सकेंगे, हम ने उन से यह भी कहा कि हम आप को सिर्फ खाना दे पायेंगे, लेकिन उन्होंने बड़े उत्साह से कहा कि हम खाना लेकर भी इस काम को करेंगे, हमारा पूरक इन्वालवमेंटस इस में रहेगा। अगर प्राइमरी और सैकण्ड्री स्टेज तक यह काम हो जाये तो हमारा ऐसा अनुभव है कालिज एजूकेशन अपने आप मिल्ड-अप हो जायेगी।

जहां तक वोकेशनलाइजेशन का सम्बन्ध है—हम जिस ट्रेडीशन में पले हैं, जिस फैमिली से आये हैं, मेरा शत-प्रति-शत विचार है—सब से पहले एग्रीकल्चर, उस के बाद एग्रीकल्चर-बेस्ड इण्डस्ट्रीज, उस के बाद इण्डस्ट्रीज और फिर बड़े बड़े उद्योगों में जा सकते हैं। मैंने यह सोचा है कि हम एग्रीकल्चर को भी एक्सपोज करें। इस के लिये एक छोटा से कोर्स हम ने बनाया है और मैं यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि शिक्षक संघ के लोगों को कुछ एग्रीकल्चर यूनीवर्सिटीज में भेजेंगे, उन इंस्टीचूयन्ज में उन को 3–4 या 5 दिन की ट्रेनिंग डेअरी-फार्मिंग तथा इस से सम्बन्धित अन्य विषयों पर दी जायगी। एग्रीकल्चर का क्षेत्र बहुत विशाल क्षेत्र है और आज राष्ट्र-स्वाभिमान के लिये एग्रीकल्चर कितना इम्पार्टेन्ट है, इस में एक मोटिवेशन की आवश्कयता पड़ेगी, जब तक मोटिवेट नहीं कर लेते तब तक ज्यादा प्रगति नहीं होगी। मेरी दृष्टि में यह मूल भूत सिद्धान्त है।

पर-कैपिटा एक्सपेन्डिचर के लिये गुहा साहब ने कहा—मैं उन को करैक्ट कर देना चाहता हूं। हम गरीब हैं इस में दो राये नहीं हैं, लेकिन इतना फर्क नहीं है—

> The estimated recurring expenditure per student per year at the PUC/Intermediate/Higher Secondary stage as of now is Rs. 350/-, while that at the under-graduate statge is Rs. 991.

आप के सामने फिगर्स मैंने रख दी हैं—अगर इन फिगर्स में कहीं कन्ट्रावर्सी हो, तो हम आपस में बैठ कर डिसाइड कर लेंगे....

श्री समर गुह : हिन्दुस्तान में सारी दुनिया के मुकाबले बहुत कम है।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : शास्त्री जी ने बिहरा के बारे में बहुत चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। मैं भी बिहार से ही आता हूं—चिन्ता मुझे भी है, लेकिन निराश होने की कोई बात नहीं है। जितने मुद्दे यहां पर उठाये गये हैं, सब को मैंने थोड़ा थोड़ा टच किया है, फिर भी आप डिटेल्ज में जाना चाहें तो मुझे लिखें, मैं आप को व्यक्तिगत रूप से बता सकता हूं कि क्या क्या हुआ है और क्या हम करने जा रहे हैं।

18.56 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 17, 1973/Agrahayana 26, 1895 (Saka).